My Monograph

War Relief Work in Old Louisiana.

By

Mrs. George B. Penrose

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WAR RELIEF WORK
IN
OLD LOUISIANA

BY
Mrs. GEORGE B. PENROSE

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I dedicate this book to

"My Soldier Son"

And to Every Mother's Son who has given his all to his country with the assurance "That he who loses his life yet finds it."

"O' Boy could I but take the hours
That once I spent with thee
And coin them all in minted gold
What should I purchase that would hold
Their worth in joy to me?
Oh! Boy another hour with thee."

PREFACE

THE inspiration of this book came about in the most unusual way and strange and unexpected incidents altered the whole course of my life. It was just previous to one of my annual visits to Washington. I was appointed a delegate from New Orleans to attend the Annual Convention of the Needle Work Guild of America, on May 7th, 1914, held in the Convention Hall of the Raleigh Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. John Wood Stewart of New Jersey was the founder of the Needle Work Guild, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, of New York was Honorary President and Mrs. Truman Newberry of Detroit, Michigan, was then and is now our National President. The Needle Work Guild of America is strongly sympathetic with the American Red Cross and does war relief work and takes part in the same activities and was affiliated with the Red Cross in the year of 1907.

The first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was a member and held a position of honor in the Guild and Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington, D. C., was not only a member, but through her accomplishments as a talented speaker was delegated to address our Convention upon the urgent necessity of Red Cross Preparations in view of the far away, distant rumbling sounds of Mexican disturbances and other possible "intrusions." Her eloquent words filled me full of Red Cross inspirations and lasting enthusiasm, which I bore in mind until the opportunities came for me to use my efforts in bringing the Red Cross to the whole Southern States.

As a finale to her splendid address, Miss Boardman then extended an invitation to visit the White House and see the wedding decorations, through the courtesy of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who was a member of the Guild.

The wedding of Miss Eleanore Randolph Wilson and Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo had taken place on May 7th, 1914, in the early morning and we were asked to see the White House in all its gorgeous array just before noon of the next day. The floral decorations were impressingly beautiful, with a great profusion of dog wood blossoms clustering everywhere and masses of American Beauty roses in the huge mantel vases forming pedestals on either side of the mantel where we were told the ceremony had taken place. Those always loved American beauty roses—I will ever remember the sweetness of their perfume and the lasting impression they made on me everywhere I turned after the White House wedding. I was full of the beauties of the day, the romance of the wedding, and that night, I had a dream of the Red Cross Work, that came to be a reality.

My Monograph

BY

MRS. GEO. B. PENROSE

"The pen is mightier than the sword"
Goes hand in hand at the given word
One to strike for justice sake
The sword to fight whate'ers at stake
For might or right and the bright light
Of freedom for America and the world.

CHAPTER I

FOR a long time the care of the enemy wounded was a question of humanity, an international legal duty in regard to it did not exist. There were, to be sure, at times in the centuries anterior to ours, agreements between army chiefs having for their purpose to protect the sick and wounded, establishments which gave them shelter, and the personnel which cared for them. These agreements which were temporary ones, and limited to certain particular cases, were optional. The need of sanitary organization, accepted by all powers, was particularly felt during the war of the revolution and of the Empire. It is said that every Switzer is born with an idea of a new society in his head. That is, of course, an ironical way of expressing what comes very near being the truth, for the simple thought and principle of Swiss life is that of a society for mutual aid and well being. This same quality has been the incentive and inspiration for organizations like that of the Red Cross that have been of incalculable importance. The Red Cross itself world wide in the reach of its beneficiaries, owes its inception to the society of the public utilities, the kindly parent of so many good works, The first person to have conceived the idea appears to have been Monsieur Henry Dunant, a Genevese physician, who was

following the military operations as a spectator, especially in the battle of Solferino. The suffering, which he witnessed there, led to his publishing a book called "Recollections of Solferino", which attracted great attention. He maintained, as a thesis, that the official help service could not possibly succor the wounded properly, that private charity should lend its assistance and prepare for that purpose in advance during time of peace. This idea aroused the enthusiasm of a group of men of eminently practical ideas and notably, Monsieur Moynier, President of the local society of public utilities and started an agitation, which spread rapidly over Europe in the form of what they termed "Neutralizing the Sick Wagons on the Field of Battle." The idea was so enthusiastically taken up and pressed with so much earnestness upon the various governments of Europe, with the full concurrence of the powers that in 1863 a conference was called of fourteen Nations at which the several countries were represented by delegates, summoned at the instance of the Swiss Federal Council. This council was fittingly held in Geneva in August 1864 and the Convention of Geneva was drawn up and signed as in international Code on the 22nd of that month. The nobility of the work set forth is now of world knowledge; and the International Society known as the Red Cross Society was established as a correlary to the Geneva Convention which has since been adherred to by the leading powers of the civilized world for the amelioration of the sick and wounded in warfare on land and water; and is now published under the title "International Red Cross Convention for the Amelioration of

the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in the Armies in the Field," and made part of the Field Service Regulations, United States Army, 1914. After a careful study of the situation hopes were expressed that there should be in each country a single society with a Central Committee, and further a certain guarantee should be given to such society in order that they might, in full security, exercise their kindly purpose. The work of this conference has had a great influence for everything which has been done along the lines of these ideas. But the question of the guarantee to be given to these societies was beyond the limits of private enterprise; it entailed international regulations and a diplomatic conference which alone could make of this hope a reality. It is to this meeting that the voluntary Red Cross Society owes its organization; the later conference merely recognized them and legislated in their behalf.

The American National Red Cross Society has been chartered by Congress and has by recent additional legislation been brought in touch with the army. The celebrated convention of Geneva of August 22nd, 1864, which remained in force until the ratification of the Convention of 1906, was first signed by France, and is today accepted by almost all the states of the world; and more especially after the terrible practical lesson and example of the Battle of Koeniggratz. Austria, not having as yet adhered to the convention, Austrian doctors, in fear of being made prisoners by the Prussian Army, abandoned their wounded, whose sufferings were considerably increased by this interruption of care and the ultimate in efficiency of sanitary measures.

My Monograph

During the Crimean War (1854) history records the terrible suffering of the sick and wounded soldiers lying in the great hospitals back of the British lines, and the terrible condition of these hospitals overrun with disease and choked with filth. Florence Nightingale, born of English parents. heir to vast Derbyshire estates, nevertheless prepared herself for work which was principally among English hospitals and had for its purpose the amelioration of the suffering. In November 1854, Florence Nightingale was at the hospital at Scutari. There were two thousand patients with desperate conditions facing her. The task of reforming, cleaning and caring for the army of the sick was gigantic and one to strike terror to the souls of most men, but, this high bred English Woman with her band of thirty-eight nurses. met the problem undismayed and as if by magic, a new intelligence swept through the hospitals. Idolized by the soldiers, respected by all when the war was over, she returned to a peaceful English country home to live a retired quiet life, and in her old age further devoting her great fortune, wonderful capability and grand woman's heart to the life of preparing other women for ministration to her stricken countrymen. In the 19th century she was considered the founder of modern mercy. An English soldier who had been wounded in the Scutari in 1855, wrote of Florence Nightingale from the barracks hospital, of the great happiness it was to the soldiers to see her on her way through the hospital with a kind word to each one, or a nod in passing, just to satisfy herself they were being

looked after. Their happiness in seeing her watchful care of them during their period of convalescence gave them a feeling of confidence as to their well-being. When the physician had finished their duties of the day, and had retired for the night, and when silence and darkness had settled, and the stillness of the night had come to the sleeping soldiers, "She would be observed with a little lamp in her hand making the solitary rounds, and as her slender form glided through the corridor many a poor fellow's face softened at the sight of her, with love and gratitude in their hearts for this ministering angel. "For this wonderful devotion to the wounded she inspired like enthusiasm in others, and it was said that when quite young, Henry Dunant was full of deep admiration for the work of this unselfish and noble woman, and she became his inspiration. Certain it was that her Crimean activities gave a direct impetus to Dunant's efforts. One of Longfellow's most famous poems was:

"THE LADY OF THE LAMP"

"Lo, in that hour of misery,
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom
And flit from room to room,
And slow as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow as it falls
Upon the darkening walls."

The lamp became the symbol of the light of knowledge which Florence Nightingale shed, and to-day one of the

medals of the Red Cross is the figure of The Lady of the Lamp.

In the year 1860 the Civil War broke out and at that time the care of the sick and the wounded was under the charge of what was known as the "Sanitary Commission." There were many women besides those regularly authorized who devoted their time to the same cause. "Among those were Dorothea Dix, and Mother Bickerdyke, who were wonderful in their care and watchfulness of the sick and wounded, and were strict disciplinarians. Dorothea Dix was known for her splendid work for reform of prisons. When war broke out she offered her services which continued with untiring zeal during the four years of the Civil War. Later the Secretary of War asked her what the nation could do to thank her for her work. She answered, "I would like a flag." Two beautiful flags were given her which she later presented to Harvard College. Another now stands in her memory over the doors of "Memorial Hall." Mother Bickerdyke was another woman known in the Civil War for her will and fearlessness. She was spoken of upon one occasion as having visited the hospital at eleven o'clock in the morning, and found, that owing to the late hours kept by an officer of high degree the patients had had no breakfast. There was no half-way measure as to the reprimand the officer should have received, but she ordered off his shoulder straps, and in three days he was discharged from the service. He turned to General Sherman, in charge of the army, for redress,

who remarked upon listening to the tale of woe, "If the complaint has come from Mother Bickerdyke, I can do nothing for you, she ranks me."

During our own Civil War 1861-1865 the need of the services and succor now given by the International Red Cross was bitterly felt when again it fell to the lot of other noble women to second the efforts of the organized military sanitary formations and establishments of the army in bringing aid and comfort to the sick and wounded and ameliorating the conditions surrounding them.

A third worker for the soldiers was Clara Barton. She was born in Oxford, Mass., about 1830 and educated in Clinton, N. Y. When the Civil War began she determined to devote herself to the care of the wounded soldiers on the battlefield. She was appointed by General Butler in 1864 "lady in charge" of the hospitals at the front of the Army of the James. In 1865 she went to Andersonville, Ga., to identify and mark the graves of the Union prisoners buried there, and in the same year was placed by President Lincoln, in charge of the search for missing men of the Union Armies.

Standing one day in the station at Washington, she saw, as had Dorothea Dix, in Baltimore, a trainload of wounded soldiers roll in. The men were in a dreadful condition, in pain, hunger, cold, and filth with almost no nurses and no doctors to care for them. Clara Barton had them carried to the hospital where she saw to the washing and binding of

their wounds, fed them clean, wholesome food, and wrote letters for them to their families.

The boys' mothers heard of Clara Barton through their letters and wrote, sending supplies of food and clothing which she distributed. Later she obtained a pass from the Government to go behind the lines. There in the midst of dirt and disease she stayed during the remainder of the war, nursing Northerners and Southerners alike.

She lectured during the year 1866 and 1867 on her war experiences, and afterwards went to Switzerland for her health, and here for the first time she heard of the Red Cross Society. At the beginning of the Franco-German War in 1870, she assisted the Grand Duchess of Baden in the preparation of military hospitals, and gave the Red Cross Society much aid during the war. At the joint request of the German authorities and the Strassburg "Comité de Secours, she superintended the supplying of work to the poor of that city in 1871, after the siege, and in 1872 she had charge of the public distribution of supplies to the destitute people of Paris. At the close of the war she was decorated with the Golden Cross of Baden and the Iron Cross of Germany. In 1884 as the official head of the society, Miss Barton, had charge of the expedition for the relief of the sufferers from the flood in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and in the same year she was the representative of the government at the Red Cross convention in Geneva, Switzerland. She was also a delegate to the International Peace Convention at

Geneva in 1884, and was Special Commissioner for foreign exhibits at the New Orleans Exhibition.

Finally in the year of July 1881 a Red Cross was organized and incorporated in the District of Columbia known as the American Association of the Red Cross. Miss Clara Barton became the first President. The badge at that time decided upon for general use was the Red Cross Insignia, on a back ground of white, standing out as a badge of humanity.

During the Spanish-American war (1898) Miss Barton visited Siboney, Santiago, Province of Cuba, and from that place directed the activities of the Red Cross service.

CHAPTER II

FTER giving a resumé of the origin and inception of the Red Cross Society by way of refreshing the memories of those who may not have had the time or the inclination to review the war activities of so many years ago, it appears to me that it is not ill advised to mention here the earnest work and hearty co-operation of Red Cross activities in New Orleans (even prior to the organization of the present Chapter) that was done so quietly and modestly that I have not been able to compel an open confession, and yet, I would not add it to this Monograph if I did not believe it to be true.

Although there was no permanent organization in former years, the first work of the American Red Cross in Louisiana was during the Spanish-American War, when Mr. Clarence Lowe of New Orleans, assisted by several others who worked with him under advice from President McKinley, who then directed the Red Cross in behalf of those who had gone into the service of their country. This was in the year of 1898, when a well equipped body of men left New Orleans to fight in the Spanish-American War, and arrived in Cuba on Christmas morning.

As I said before, there was no permanent organization

then, but only temporary relief work to aid those who had so gallantly answered the first call in the Spanish-American Crisis.

A report of the situation was made in the Senate, and after a personal investigation, arousing much sympathy, President McKinley, through John Sherman then Secretary of State, sent out a general appeal for funds, clothing and provisions, for distribution through General Fitzhugh Lee, then the American Consul General of Havana. This, was in the year of 1898, when there was great destitution among the natives and the most critical situation imaginable calling for humanitarian work. Those who offered their services were greatly handicapped by un-preparedness, and the difficulty of the situation in reaching those in need of supplies and medical attention. At that time the activities and the sending of equipment was accomplished under directions of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, who later chartered for the Red Cross, the Steamer, State of Texas, used in transportation of Surgical Equipment and all necessary articles for relief. On account of the close proximity to the scene of disturbance. Many of the men from New Orleans were among the first to go, and enter active service. Among this number was Doctor Hamilton Jones, who was not only an eminent physician himself, but came of a long line of ancestors distinguished in the medical profession. He gave his services

in behalf of stricken humanity. It was most interesting to hear of his duties on shipboard, and how he equipped for his own use a diminutive temporary hospital in one corner of the ship, for quick service, and to give relief where it was necessary. Some of his personal experiences were related at the first large meeting of the Red Cross in New Orleans on July the 1st, 1916.

WHILE THE RED CROSS BANNER UNFURLED IN THE SOUTH, WITH MEXICO ALL IN A WHIRL

Telegrams from the New York Herald issued Nov. 22nd, 1918.

March 10th, 1916.
President orders troops to Mexico to catch Villa, Dead or Alive. Outlaw Band again Cross Border.

"FRANCISCO VILLA ALIVE OR DEAD."
This is the edict of the Government of the United States in Statement issued by President Wilson immediately after a meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

March the 11th, 1916.
"The adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa, with the single object of capturing him, and putting a stop to his forays. This can be done, and will be done in an entirely friendly aid of the Constitute Authorities of Mexico, and with respect for the Sovereignity of THAT COUNTRY."

Probably (80,000) Men in the Expedition under arrangements that were perfected by General Hugh L. Scott, and the General Staff of the army, the Expeditionary Forces constituting not less than 50,000 men, probably 80,000.

Major General (Funston) indicated to the War Department his desire to personally take charge of the Expeditionary Forces.

The only formal statement issued by the War Department, concerning the character of the Expedition was this:

"There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. A sufficient body of mobile troops will be sent in to locate, and disperse, or capture the band or bands that attacked "Columbia." As soon as the forces of the "de facto" Government, can take control of the situation, any forces of the United States men remaining in Mexico will of course, be with-drawn. The forces of the United States NOW ON the Border will be immediately recruited; but only for the purpose of safe guarding the territory of the United States from further raids.

United States troops remained on the Border a little over ten months trying to restore order.

About the 6th of July relations began to grow more peaceful, due to Gonzales friendly note and text.

Friendly commissioners to pass on Border issue were suggested Saturday, July 15th, when the United States was ready to submit disputes to "International Body."

The President of the United States, by right of his exalted position also becomes the President of the Red Cross, and so it is that the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, personally directs all of the activities through the present war crisis. He deems the situation so exceedingly critical that he has sent an urgent personal message to our Chairman, Mr. Frank B. Hayne, which was read at the Executive Meeting just before war was declared, to secure additional funds to be equal to any emergency that may arise.

My Monograph

It has now been nearly three years since the beginning of this wonderful war relief work in New Orleans, and success is due to every woman who has contributed her time and energies while doing her bit, as well as to every man who has fulfilled his share of the contract towards building up this great humanitarian work, and to them I feel that I should make clear any part that I may have taken in its organization. It takes many units to make a whole, and to the combined efforts of the many working branches and auxiliaries in city, town and country parishes have helped to produce the present wonderful organization.

It may be of interest to those who have worked for the Red Cross, as members of the Executive Committee, to know that about two years ago, in April of 1916, there was a meeting of the National Nurses Convention of the American Red Cross, held in New Orleans, at the Grunewald Hotel, where the Nurses' Association had their headquarters. Miss Jane Delano, of Washington, D. C., who is the Chairman of the Nursing Service, and on several advisory boards in Washington, sent me a message to the effect that she desired a personal interview with me. This message was given me over the phone by Miss Daspit, one of the Red Cross nurses of New Orleans. Being rather surprised at the request, coming as it were, from a perfect stranger, I lost no time in calling at the Grunewald, and was told that Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington, with whom I had enjoyed a casual acquaint-

ance, had suggested my name as one who might be interested in the organization of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross, and of placing the American Red Cross in the entire state of Louisiana. After going over the situation very seriously with Miss Delano, frankly admitting my inexperience in the work of the Red Cross, we both realized the great necessity of beginning with as little delay as possible, securing every means in my power towards bringing this great work of humanity to the Southern States, owing to the seriousness of the Mexican situation at that particular time, and the impending crisis then hanging over the entire country and the city of New Orleans in particular, as at that moment the Washington Artillery had received their call to go to the Mexican border; the Washington Artillery meaning, of course, our very own boys.

The gravity of the situation was brought forcibly to me, and I therefore promised my heartiest co-operation. The first step I took with as little delay as possible was a direct appeal to Washington, asking to be fully equipped and to be given the necessary information on the subject. This being done with only a few weeks intervening, I then wrote a more explanatory appeal to Washington, for authorization to begin the Red Cross Work in Louisiana. The telegram and letter, copies of which I will insert are in answer to my appeal.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM.
157 AN

Dated Washington, D. C.
July 4, 1916

Mrs. George B Penrose,
2302 Prytania Street,
New Orleans, La.

Answering yours of the 3rd, I am sending you letter of authorization.

CHARLES J. O'CONNOR

Washington, D. C.
Dec. 1, 1916

Pursuant to written call issued and signed by Mrs. George B. Penrose, July 6th, 1916, and in accordance with authorization to organize a Chapter of the American Red Cross, received from Charles J. O'Connor, Assistant Director General, Civilian Relief, A. R. C., under date of July 4, 1916, reading as follows:

"Mrs. Geo. B. Penrose,
2302 Prytania Street,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Madam:

We have your telegram of July 3rd, asking for authorization to organize a Chapter.

You and the persons named in your letter of June 6th to Miss Boardman, are hereby authorized to organize the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross with jurisdiction over the City of New Orleans, La.; A meeting may be called, officers and an Executive Committee elected and the organization completed. Upon receipt of a statement giving the name and addresses of the officers elected an official letter of recognition will be issued to the new Chapter.

The officers are Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. The Executive Committee, which is required by the regulations, will direct the affairs of the Chapter.

We would suggest that in the organization you co-operate closely with the Chairman of the Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, Miss Daspit, and the members of the State Board in New Orleans, who are: Mr. John J. Gannon, Treasurer, Mr. John M. Parker, Mr. Charles Janvier and Mr. W. R. Irby, members.

For a permanent success and the securing of a large membership it will be found that the active participation of business men will be essential. The experience of a number of Chapters during our present membership campaign has demonstrated this fact.

We trust that the proposed Chapter will be successfully organized and will soon acquire a large membership.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES J. O'CONNOR,
Asst. Director General,
Civilian Relief."

I lost no time in interesting the aid of my personal friends even at this early date, making requests to all with whom I came in contact. The summer months were then upon us. The time seemed most inopportune for organization of any sort. It would be hard for me to tell you, and harder for you to realize with what discouragement I met at first, but I have always believed in the saying; "there is no such word as fail." I began to convince people of the necessity of this great humanitarian work. My inspiration finally became theirs and one by one the obstacle began to be brushed aside. At this particular time I did the entire work without assistance and incidentally covered the whole state of Louisiana with appeals, and I duly authorized posters penetrating even

into the most obscure sections, wherever there was a post office to be found, or a newspaper to be reached.

The post offices in question are as follows:

POST OFFICES

Orleans Parish

Algiers
Little Woods
New Orleans
Pontchartrain Grove

St. Bernard Parish

Alluvial
Arabi
Chalmette
Mereaux
Poydras
St. Bernard
Violet
Shell Beach

Jefferson Parish

Barataria
Geraty
Grand Isle
Gretna
Harvey
Kenner
Lafitte
Marrero
McDonoghville
Waggaman
Westwego

Plaquemine Parish

Buras
Burwood
Carlisle
City Price
Belair

Plaquemine Parish (Continued)

Belle Chase
Bertrandville
Boothville
Braitwaite
Dalcour
Davant
Diamond
Empire
English Turn
Daisy
Junior
Lawrence
Myrtle Grove
Nairn
Naomi
Nester
Nicholls
Olga
Ostrica
Phoenix
Pilot Town
Pointe-a-la-Hache
Port Eads
Potash
Quarantine
Sunrise
Triumph
Venice
Wills Point
Montz
Paradis
St. Rose
Sellers

Plaquemine Parish (Continued)

Taft
Fort St. Philip
Happy Jack
Home Place
Jesuit Bend
Neptune
Nero
Welcome

St. James Parish

Burton
Centrain
Convent
Feitel
Gramercy
Hester
Lagan
Lauderdale
Lutcher
Paulina
Remy
St. Amelia
St. James
St. Patrick
Timberton
Union

St. Tammany Parish

Abita Springs
Alton
Blond
Bonfouca

Post Offices (continued)

St. Tammany Parish (Continued)

Galloway
Goodbee
Honey Island
Houltonville
Hygeia
Lacombe
Madisonville
Mandeville
Maud
Oaklawn
Onvil
Pearl River
Ramsey
St. Benedict
St. Tammany
Slidell
Starling
Sun
Talisheek
Violin
Waldheim
Bush
Chinchuba

St. Tammany Parish (Continued)

Covington
Florenville
Folsom

St. Charles Parish

Ama
Boutte
Hahnville
Killona
La Branche
Luling
Moberly

St. John the Baptist Parish

Edgard
Frenier
Grayville
Laplace
Lions
Lucy
Mount Airy
Reserve
Wallace

Terrebone Parish

Bourg
Chacahoula
Chauvin
Donner
Dulac
Ellendale
Falgoust
Gibson
Gray
Houma

Lafourche Parish

Allemands
Ariel
Bowie
Delta Farms
Gheens
Kramer
Lafourche Crossing
Lockport
Mathews
Raceland
Rita
Thibodeaux

Mrs. George B. Penrose,
New Orleans, La.

Washington, D. C.
May 18, 1916.

Dear Mrs. Penrose:

I was very glad to receive your letter of May 13th, and to learn of your interest in the Red Cross. We ought to have a strong and representative chapter in New Orleans, and I hope one will be organized here. Can you send me a list of a dozen or more of the prominent men in New Orleans, who with you will be willing to take up the matter of organizing a chapter. The chapter organization belongs under Ernest P. Bicknell, who is just now away from Washington, but if you can send me a list of your most prominent

citizens who will co-operate with you, I am sure we will be glad to assist them to form such a chapter. I am sending you under separate cover some literature on the Red Cross that may be of help. I was very glad to learn of the work in organizing classes. With warmest regards and many thanks for your kind interest and help.

Yours sincerely,

MABEL T. BOARDMAN

Mrs. Geo. B. Penrose,
New Orleans, La.

May 10, 1916

Dear Mrs. Penrose:

I have recently received your letter together with the clippings and various other matters in regard to the work in New Orleans. May I first of all congratulate you on your success in organizing a Red Cross Chapter and send with this my best wishes. I remember with such pleasure our interview at the Grunewald Hotel, and shall watch the progress of the work in New Orleans. The sample boxes of surgical dressings have been sent you, and I hope have reached you safely by this time. I am more than glad of your interest in the work and if I can be of any further service to you, will be glad to hear from you. I can well understand how you feel with your son leaving for the Border, but know those left at home will have ample opportunity to be of service with the organization of classes in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the sick.

I enclose circular of importance concerning these courses and also the names of the Physicians who have been secured to conduct these Special Classes.

With every best wish for the success of the Chapter in New Orleans.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

JANE A. DELANO

Chairman National Committee
Red Cross Nursing
Service

OTHER LETTERS OF AUTHORITY TO ORGANIZE

Washington, D. C., June 15th, 1916

Mrs. George B. Penrose,
2302 Prytania Street,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Penrose:

Your letter of June 6th to Mr. Ernest T. Bicknell concerning the organization of a Chapter in New Orleans has been received.

The letter addressed to Mr. Bicknell by Mr. John M. Parker, referred to by you as enclosed in your letter, was not in the letter to Mr. Bicknell nor in that of the same date to Miss Boardman.

The Red Cross appreciates very much the interest that you have shown and the service done in securing names of people to take up the organization of a Chapter. We can now proceed with the matter. The organization of Chapters in Louisiana is directly in charge of the Director of the Central Division, Mr. John J. O'Connor, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. We have taken this matter up with Mr. O'Connor, and you can now secure directions for the organization from him. We have asked Mr. O'Connor to communicate with you upon this subject.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES J. O'CONNOR,
Asst. Director General, Civilian Relief.

Mrs. George B. Penrose, June 24th, 1916.
2302 Prytania Street,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mrs. Penrose:

After a slight delay your letter of June 6th, to Miss Boardman at Washington has been forwarded to me for consideration and advice. We are much gratified with the list of members which you submit. We would like to get a New Orleans chapter under way at once, without delay, because of the developments in Mexico.

New Orleans may be an important hospital base and depot for supplies. At any rate it is certain that your city will feel the Mexi-

can activity very much. I send you herewith a complete statement on method of organizing a New Orleans chapter. If you will send me the petition referred to with check to cover the applications of the petitioners. I will have approval of it wired you. Can you not take this matter up with an important group at once?

Owing to the fact that you are personally known to Miss Boardman and we are assured of a New Orleans chapter being in the hands of a responsible group I would like to have you organize at the first meeting, elect the officers and directors and send their names to me.

A strong local organization will assure New Orleans of consolidated work, responsible handling of and accounting for funds and high grade work. It will assure the Red Cross of the interest and assistance of your important city.

Eagerly awaiting word from you, I am,

JOHN J. O'CONNOR,
Director, Central Division

After permanent organization had gone into effect, I then undertook a new branch of the work, when I became Chairman of Town and Country parishes, the ones that were personally covered by me included the parishes of Orleans, Ascension, Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, St. Mary.

In August 1917, Miss Lucia Miltenberger became Chairman of Women's Work and with but few changes the officers of the chapter remain the same. This list covers the changes.

MR. FRANK B. HAYNE, Chairman
MRS. GEORGE B. PENROSE, Honorary Chairman
P. S. MORRIS, 1st Vice-Chairman
ST. CLAIR ADAMS, 2nd Vice-Chairman
W. R. IRBY, Treasurer
J. H. EASTIN, Asst. Secretary
LUCIA A. MILTENBERGER, Chr. Woman's Work
WM. MASON SMITH, Chr. Fin. Comm.
S. A. SEELYE, Chr. Com. on Supplies
WM. H. HEYL, Cashier
EMILE V. STIER, Secretary

My Monograph

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK B. HAYNE	MISS LUCIA MILTENBERGER
W. R. IRBY	S. A. SEELYE
MRS. GEORGE B. PENROSE	BEN BEEKMAN
S. P. WALMSLEY	W. S. PENICK
CAPT. P. S. MORRIS	JOHN A. BADGER
ST. CLAIR ADAMS	ROBERT G. GUERARD
WM. MASON SMITH	EMILE V. STIER

We have reason to be proud of the personnel of this committee and to the great efficiency and the untiring work of these men is due the success of the Red Cross in the State of Louisiana.

CHAPTER III

AT the very beginning there were classes in First Aid and Elementary Hygiene organized, duly authorized by Miss Delano, of Washington, under the direction of Dr. Isidore Cohn of Touro, Miss R. Williamson and Miss Daspit, being authorized by Washington to conduct the examination, which she did, and in due time, those who passed these examinations were given a certificate sent out by Washington. Incidental to the beginning of this work, I would insert these notices of June 29th, 1916, from the Times-Picayune and the Daily States of same date, giving minute details of the activities that had been covered even in that early stage of Red Cross Work in Louisiana.

"CLIPPINGS FROM TIMES-PICAYUNE AND STATES."

Many loyal women will give time and labor to care for the wounded.

"While the womanhood of the South principally in the states proximate to Mexico—has been busy for the past few months laying plans for the launching of those "preparedness" activities which afford the only field in which the services of the gentler sex are needed, perhaps nowhere else in Dixie,

or in the whole country for that matter, have the patriotic women thrown their shoulders to the wheel of "preparedness' as they have in New Orleans.

"Headed by Mrs. Geo. B. Penrose, the organization of a New Orleans Chapter of the National Red Cross Society has been put under way, and classes of assistant nurses have been instructed and examined. Mrs. Penrose, three years ago, was a visitor in Washington when Miss Mabel Boardman, then deeply engaged with the Central Committee of the Red Cross, addressed a meeting on the importance of Elementary Hygiene, First Aid, and Preparedness among women as well as military preparedness among men, in view of the seriousness of the Mexican situation.

"Mrs. Penrose was impressed, and when the National Trained Nurses' Association was in convention at New Orleans in April of 1916, and she then earnestly took up plans for the organization of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross.

"Miss Jane A. Delano, chairman of the National Red Cross Association of Washington, attended the convention here, and she highly commended Mrs. Penrose's determination to enlist the help of New Orleans men and women.

"It was Miss Delano's opinion at that time that work on the organization of Red Cross chapters in this section of the country could not begin too soon, and she persuaded Mrs. Penrose to take hold at once as New Orleans is so close to Mexico; transportation facilities between this city and the

border are so good, and Red Cross preparedness is of such importance, that Miss Delano urged Mrs. Penrose to lose no time in soliciting the help of the men and women of this city.

"This work was begun with great enthusiasm and as a result there were two classes of women, each class numbering about twenty, that have taken up instructions under nurses and physicians appointed by Washington Red Cross headquarters, and have taken the examinations which are to fit them as aides to trained nurses.

"But the forming of these classes has been only a small part of the vast work Mrs. Penrose and the women associated with her have taken up.

"The Red Cross chapter of New Orleans will comprise many organization of women who will give all their spare time throughout the summer to preparing surgical dressings for use in the impending war with Mexico. Hospital clothes for wounded soldiers, such as pajamas, shirts, bandages, etc., also must be made, and already local women have turned out a quantity of these necessities.

"From Red Cross headquarters in Washington models for surgical dressings, bandages and clothes have been received by Mrs. Penrose, who, in turn issues instructions to the various groups already organized. Other cities in this part of the country are doing the same thing, and this Red Cross equipment will be stored in cities within easy reach of Mexico.

"For so great and important an undertaking, many more

women are needed as members of the local chapter of the Red Cross. New members will not be lacking, however, as this is the first call Mrs. Penrose has issued for additions to the ranks of the newly launched association.

"Mrs. Penrose heads the only Red Cross organization in New Orleans and the Southern States, and it will be from this group that assistant nurses first will be called. Though she has met with remarkable success, she feels that too many members cannot be enrolled. The membership fee per year is $1.00, and all the receipts go towards purchasing supplies for use of the Red Cross Society.

"The two classes of assistant nurses which have been organized here and which have taken the examination are only awaiting their certificates from Washington before they will be qualified to serve as aides. One of these classes was organized by Miss Margot Samuel and the other by Mrs. Penrose.

"Miss Samuel's class consists of fourteen, while twenty have taken the examination in Mrs. Penrose's class. Instructions were given by Miss R. Williamson, trained nurse at the Charity Hospital and Dr. Isidore Cohn. Both Miss Williamson and Dr. Cohn were appointed by Red Cross headquarters in Washington to conduct the classes.

"Six lecturers and demonstrations by Miss Williamson, and five lessons and demonstrations by Dr. Cohn comprised the course. The lessons were held at the Charity Hospital and Touro Infirmary.

"When both classes had completed the course, word was sent Miss Delano that examinations could start, and Miss Delano immediately sent the list of questions which comprised the test. These were put in the hands of Miss Daspit, Chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Association in New Orleans, La., who had taken no part in the instruction of the classes. Orders were that the questions would remain sealed until both classes were gathered ready for the test. The examinations were held Tuesday of last week by Miss Daspit, and the answers of all members were forwarded to Washington, where they will be passed on by Miss Delano and her committee, and the successful members will be forwarded their certificates of attainment.

"More classes of assistant nurses will be organized. Mrs. Penrose is ready to furnish information to any women who desire to form a class. Taking the course and the examination does not compel members to serve. There is no enlistment and no strings are attached to joining any class, though Mrs. Penrose states that many of the women in the two classes already examined will take up the work. Those who cannot leave the city will lend their aid in preparing of equipment.

"Each class must consist of not less than twelve and no more than twenty members. And each class must be in charge of a Red Cross nurse, and must take the course adopted by the Red Cross Association.

"Mrs. Penrose will continue the work of class organization, and also will redouble her efforts towards enrolling members in the New Orleans Red Cross Chapter.

"Following are the names of women of the two classes which have taken examinations:

"Miss Samuels Class—Mesdames George B. Penrose, William Stewart, Franklin Pugh, S. M. D. Clark, Donald Maginnis and Henry Chaffe, Misses Therese Kohn, Laura Hobson, Sadie Downman, Elizabeth Carroll, Lucia Miltenberger, Jean Gannon and Dorothy Spencer.

"Mrs. Penrose's Class—Mesdames William Formento, Richard McMillan, Henry Nordell, Carlos Gravenberg and Philip Williams, Misses Edith Clark, Elizabeth Lyman, Marie Celeste Villere, Eleanore Havard, Katherine Havard, Carrie Walmsley, Byrd Walmsley, Margaret Montgomery, Natalie Scott, Susie Goodwin, Josephine Witherspoon, Adele Monrose, Enriette Lewis and Eliza Mason Smith and Mrs. Penrose.

"In the beginning of our organization the Times Picayune sent Miss Flo Fields to the headquarters to make a report of the work that had been covered up to that time, and her opinion is expressed in a beautiful conception of a base hospital.

My Monograph

"WHAT IT MEANS TO ESTABLISH A BASE HOSPITAL, FIRST IN THE SOUTH AT NEW ORLEANS— WONDERFUL ORGANIZATION IS REQUISITE"

The address made by our Eminent Physician Dr. Rudolph Matas—at the meeting in July 6th, 1916, the copy of which was given to me for use at that time. On organizing our Base Hospital Unit No. 24.

"For more than a year, all over large territories of the United States, the people, the every-day American People, have been weaving with their individual interest, their individual service of actual work and their personal offerings of money, a strength and a beauty of nationality that is finer than any flag that ever swung against the sky. The work of American people, civilians of all classes, from all kinds of communities, to that single purpose, the caring for the men who will pay in blood for national principles—that is the Red Cross, a badge of purity that no land in the world has worn as this country will wear it. It is destined to bind classes and communities as it will bind thoughts into a harmony of care. It is the great touch of nature, this American idea of sending sectional corps which are from home to see to the wounds of the fellows from home—that makes all kin.

The Great Idea (it is worth capitals) was originally suggested to the surgeon general of the army, Colonel Jefferson Kean, who is director general of the American Red Cross by Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland. Dr. Crile is now with one

of the Western reserves in France. The army has its medical corps, but its doctors are all army men, their work necessarily limited. The army naturally can not carry doctors of great specialist experience, who work daily in the best clinics, hospitals and sanitariums of the cities. Therefore, last April, a year ago, with the ultimate end in event of war of putting to use the medical genius of the country, a congress of physicians and surgeons was held in Washington, D. C. The result of that congress was the formation of a National Committee of American Physicians for medical preparedness, with the great Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., as president, and Dr. Frank Simpson, of Pittsburg, as secretary. Among the thirty representative members of this national committee is Dr. Rudolph Matas of New Orleans.

Our Base Hospital Unit has been equipped, stands ready with its professional corps to go somewhere in France.

The object of the national committee is to obtain by the careful work of state committees information for the army and navy about the medical resources of communities throughout each state. That is, the number of sanitariums, hospitals, doctors and an inventory of the special qualifications of individual civilian physicians, so that at a moment's call the government would have in its hands, data, facts, definite material on which to depend. By canvassing the entire medical profession of the United States, the government will gather 200 reserve surgeons and physicians in proportion to one million of the population—in all 25,000

efficient medical men to form the army medical reserve corps, enrolled for a term of three years and pledged to respond to the summons of the surgeon general when needed.

The state committee of nine doctors for Louisiana is made up of Dr. S. M. D. Clark, Chairman; Drs. W. L. Seeman president Louisiana State Medical Society, during incumbency; L. R. De Bys, Secretary Louisiana State Medical Society during incumbency; Isadore Dyer, Herman B. Gessner, Urban Maes, C. Jeff Miller, Frederick W. Parham, J. C. Willis, Rudolph Matas, member of national committee.

The work of canvassing the medical profession in every state in the Union is still going on. The immediate result of this enormous investigation has been the organization of civilian base hospital units which began in May of this year 1917.

This is how the states register: New York City has prepared 9 units, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany have given 3 more, California 2, Ohio 3, Illinois 4, Colorado 1, Pennsylvania 4, 3 of these from Philadelphia and 1 from Pittsburg; Indiana 1, Louisiana 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 3, Michigan 2, Missouri 2, Minnesota 1. Then individual institutions have units, Harvard University, for example. In all thirty-six units are to the credit of Americanism.

The equipment of each unit represents contributions amounting to $25,000.

In the South, below Baltimore, but one hospital base unit has been equipped, stands ready with its professional corps

and has almost filled its rank of enlisted personnel.

That unit is the New Orleans base Hospital, No. 24—accomplished under the auspices of the New Orleans Chapter of American Red Cross.

This is the gift of Louisiana by the people of Louisiana —the first and so far the only Southern base hospital unit organized.

It is practically ready for France.

In the New Orleans Mint are stored eighty-five boxes of hospital materials. There is $25,000 worth of medical apparatus, everything needed for operating, tables, instruments, X-ray laboratory, etc. There is $4500 worth of surgical supplies. There is $6000 worth of consumable supplies, such as hundreds of pairs of pajamas, operating bed shirts, operating leggins, bed socks, shoulder wraps, convelascent gowns, aprons, etc.

So the people of Louisiana through contributions to the New Orleans chapter of the American Red Cross have prepared ready for use, a hospital that will cover 19,000 square feet of space, a hospital that will be larger than Touro, that will take with it a corps of Charity Hospital and Touro Graduates, and a medical staff from Tulane University.

At the head of the New Orleans base hospital unit, as acting director of the unit to remain in charge until it is mobilized and he is relieved by a commandant appointed by the surgeon general, is Dr. Rudolph Matas. At the present time and in temporary service Dr. Matas appointed Dr. John

T. Halsey, acting as adjutant of the unit, and Dr. I. I. Lemann, acting quartermaster. Mr. A. B. Tipping is purchasing agent. These positions will be taken up permanently by government men. Their occupation now is simply a saving of government time. The professional personnel of the New Orleans hospital unit are: Dr. Urban Maes, assistant director surgeon and chief of the operating staff, and Dr. John B. Elliott, chief of medical section in the unit and assistant director. The ten captains who form the staff of surgeons are: Dr. John Smyth, Dr. Erasmus Fenner, Dr. Joseph Hume, Dr. Charles Chamberlain, Dr. S. Paul Klotz, Dr. J. T. Halsey, Dr. Joseph Weis, Dr. I. I. Lemann, Dr. Chaille Jamison, Dr. John Lanford, assistant director in charge of laboratories. The twelve lieutenants are: Oculist, Dr. Charles A. Bahn; in charge ear, nose and throat, Dr. Harold A. Kearney; Assistant pathologist and bacteriologist, Dr. B. King Raud; Dr. Paul G. Lacroix, assistant staff surgeon (ward surgeon); Dr. Alexander Ficklen, assistant staff surgeon (ward surgeon); Dr. Muir Bradburn, assistant staff surgeon (ward surgeon); Dr. John F. Dicks, assistant staff surgeon (ward surgeon); Dr. Charles K. Wall, assistant staff surgeon (ward surgeon); Dr. E. R. Bowie, radiologist; Dr. Oscar Joseph Trappey, dentist; Paul de Verges, dentist senior; neurologist, under consideration.

This shows the personnel of our Base Hospital Unit No. 24, recorded as the Tulane Unit, now under the authorized supervision of Major John Elliott, there the best men of our Medical corps answered first call for 'duty' "Somewhere Over

There," where they have been actively engaged ever since. New Orleans is justly proud of the work they are contributing to this Unit. They are nearly all Tulane University men who have gone to carry on their part of this great humanitarian work.

DESCRIPTIVE WORK OF THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN ITS EARLY STAGES BY FLO FIELD

"It is significant that one of the great initial movements with which the United States entered the war is of deep, practical initiative humanity.

"It is the organization among civilian communities of hospital units to go to Europe and help in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers.

"This means that from every part of the country where such units have been formed, there will go everything pertaining to a hospital, except the building itself, with a medical corps of physicians, nurses and all the personnel, from dietitcians to clerks, cooks, orderlies, chauffeurs, etc., that form the working world of a perfectly systemized hospital at home. The staff numbers 300 persons.

"A base hospital carries with it 500 beds. It takes every scientific appliance, every convenience, every necessity and detail for modern hospital service. The equipment of medical supplies is so large that should all of the 500 beds be filled at once the soldiers could be cared for one month without restocking.

My Monograph

"A base hospital is a movable hospital. At any time its enormous equipment can be packed and carried to another base which receives the wounded.

"A base hospital is not stationed on the actual fighting "front."

"There are three "zones" for the wounded. The first zone to which they are carried on stretchers is merely out of the danger line. That is all. There can be no attention given. Here they lie until it is possible to get them to the second zone—those who survive. At the second zone they receive the mercy of tarpaulin covers. Then the work of bearing them on to the third zone begins. At the third zone, to which they go in ambulances, and where there are a very few nurses, they receive first aid attention. Not until then. Those who can be patched up at once, whose hurts are not serious, return to the battle. The desperately hurt and shattered are taken by ambulance to the base hospital, usually located in some town. And here they have the real hospital care at last.

"The base hospital corps are at no time in danger. They occupy a barracks or hospital building, but they are just as ready to take quarters in an art museum or cathedral. As the vast battling nucleus shifts, they pack up and follow in its wake. Arrived, they are complete. There will be cooks, nurses, all the personnel of a local institution. They all know each other,and from the same community, their daily life has the same language. Surrounded by strange peoples, in a strange

land they possess that great energy for team work that comes of mutual sympathies and environments.

"A base hospital needs a fund of $30,000 to equip.

"When organized it becomes a part of the government service and its entire staff is salaried.

"The staff consists of the professional corps, doctors, surgeons, specialists who have been called from hospitals or medical faculties. These are commissioned officers who are appointed in their home locality to go with the hospital unit. There is one director or chief surgeon, in charge, five assistant surgeons, each in charge of a service of 100 beds, three assistant surgeons, one orthopaedic surgeon, one genito-urinary surgeon, three anesthetists, one pathologist and assistant, one internist, one neurogolist, one oculist, ear, nose and throat specialists, two dentists, two roentgenologists for X-ray work. Altogether fifty individuals make the higher administrative personnel. The pay of the commissioned personnel is ranged according to military rank; for example, the director and chiefs of the surgical and medical service will grade as major, captain and first lieutenant, a major receiving $250.00 a month. Then comes a personnel of 140 men who are enlisted in the medical reserve corps but not commissioned. These rank from sergeant of the first class with salary of $75.00 a month to privates. In this department there is a broad scope of requirements. Every sort of employment may be represented, and can be utilized. There is a need for cobblers, mechanics, bookkeepers, stenographers, chauffeurs—

for how could a hospital base appeal, say, to the French government for an immediate shoemaker or tailor or carpenter?

"One cannot quite in a moment grasp the magnitude of work and workers in a hospital. There must be laboratory sections, pharmacy, departments, no end of clerical work, even an information bureau.

"The chief nurse, who consults with the director of a unit is responsible for the selection of nurses, and with the exception of clerks and stenographers, all women who go with the unit. These are:

Nurses—One chief nurse, one assistant chief nurse, one night chief nurse, one charge nurse, operating room; five assistant nurses, operating room; one charge nurse or dietician, one assistant nurse or dietician, one charge nurse linen room, thirty-eight medical and surgical wards (28 day, 10 night) fifteen reserve not on roll.

Nurses' aids must be members of the Red Cross. At least three of the above nurses should have had some practical experience in the care of contagious diseases.

The nurses receive the same salaries as those of the regular army and navy corps. All expenses are paid by the government and the salary is "velvet" if one may introduce such a word to the sacrifice and sadness of a war hospital scene.

So much then, for the abstract presentment of a civilian base hospital unit.

As an idea, an inspiration of efficiency, it is gloriously American.

Never in the history of wars has such a thing been done.

There are philosophers who will talk to one cheeringly of the need of war to shake extravagance out of the American people. To bring home to the young that a nation is destiny, and life is fate, to restore the ideals of wholesome simplicity. There are desk-side debaters who maintain that we are having war to lower the women's skirts and make the children realize that the world is not simply for their amusement. These seem trifling morsels of vision to be gained through such storms of blood, such long, far reaching agonies. But one might better protest that if the war is to benefit Americans as a people in their ideals, it is to create a brother love, to knit a nation, as sections have been knitted together by common purpose and service.

"It is possible that all the magnitude of work which has accomplished the completion of one Southern unit and has another New Orleans unit half perfected, would not have reached so quick and splendid an outcome had it not been the untiring energy and influence of one woman, Mrs. George B. Penrose. There is something very lovely in the significance that Mrs. Penrose a year or so ago gave the charm of her personality to purely the social side of life. But then came to New Orleans the nurses' convention of which Miss Jane Delano was chairman. It was just one of those seemingly small moments of destiny that lead to the fine developments

of energy and interest. Miss Delano asked Mrs. Penrose, before she left New Orleans, to begin a Red Cross Chapter here. It is only the weak who refuse responsibility and there is in this pretty, gently moulded type of Southern woman a strength and enthusiasm and belief which her own hard work and the big results have proven. So she began to solicit members. At parties, afternoons at the Country Club, she enlisted the women who make that happy world who can golf on week days. She wrote letters to friends and organizations throughout the state. She made trips herself by auto, the car shimmering with Red Cross flags, and wherever there showed a possibility of interest and membership, there the car came to a halt and Mrs. Penrose and her corps got out and talked. Meantime she started in New Orleans a First Aid Course and Elementary Hygiene with a Red Cross nurse as instructor. There were 20 young women in the class who with Mrs. Penrose took the course, in her own drawing room, passed examinations and received certificates signed by President Wilson and Mr. Taft. Interest had now been roused generally. Appeals came in from young people who wanted to join classes, the work grew. It was more than one could manage. Mrs. Penrose turned for aid to Mrs. Lucien Lyons, whose own energy for the task has proved of such inestimable value. Mrs. Penrose appointed Mrs. Lyons chairman of supplies and the work took definite form. There were now between 200 and 300 members. The women met, cut out hospital supplies by hand and made the garments at home.

An executive committee of well known men was formed. Actually it was a preparedness committee. Money was contributed, donations and membership moneys accumulated and at last it was no longer an interest of localism, but an association of power for national needs. A telegram from Charles J. O'Connor at Washington, authorizing Mrs. Penrose to organize a Red Cross chapter was received. There was a big spirited meeting called by Mrs. Penrose and Mr. Frank Hayne was elected chairman of the Red Cross Chapter in New Orleans.

The local officers of the chapter were elected at a meeting July 6th, 1916 those elected were Frank B. Hayne, chairman; Mrs. George B. Penrose, honorary chairman; P. S. Morris, vice-president; W. R. Irby, treasurer; W. J. Leppert, secretary; executive committee; Frank B. Hayne, W. R. Irby, Mrs. George B. Penrose, Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons, S. P. Walmsley, Captain P. S. Morris, St. Clair Adams, Wm. Mason Smith, W. E. Stauffer; Board of Directors: Mrs. George B. Penrose, Mrs. LeGrand J. Crumb, Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons, Miss Lucia Miltenberger, Mrs. Randall T. Dugue, Mrs. (Dr.) F. W. Parham, J. L. Onorato, Robt. G. Guerard, T. G. Bush, T. J. Walsh, C. H. Ellis, Harold W. Newman, N. M. Leach, J. A. Badger, John F. Clark, Sam Blum, Lynn H. Dinkins, Jeff D. Hardin, Jr., W. S. Penick, Dr. Henry Daspit, R. W. Wilmot, Arsene Perrilliat, Ben Beekman, Dr. H. Dickson Bruns.

Dr. Bruns is chairman of committee on instructions and Dr. Frank Chalaron of sanitary training.

This chapter covers more than Louisiana. Under its head are included Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas and comprising the Gulf Division, which is so ably officered by Mr. W. J. Leppert, who is director, but formerly our Secretary.

With the development of Red Cross work into chapter formation, there began a busy time for Mrs. Penrose and the women associated with her.

At a meeting in midsummer Dr. Matas, as member of the national medical committee, proposed the formation of a New Orleans base hospital unit to be sent to France. It was the inevitable work for the chapter. Branches were organized throughout the country parishes. Of this work for town and country, Mrs. Penrose is chairman, while Mrs. Lyons holds the no less arduous desk of the supplies committee. Even at this early date the New Orleans Chapter of the Red Cross has established five branches in the city. The first branch is the Cadiz Branch, with Mrs. R. N. Gourdain Smith at its head. Next in order came Mrs. E. Bienvenue, who was aided by Father Prim's generous interest. At 1516 Esplanade another branch formed by Mrs. Horace E. Crump. The Philip Street Branch, under the Kings Daughters, with Miss Rees, make up the complement of the Working Staff and innumerable others being added each week the New Orleans workers. And splendid workers they are. At each branch 50 or 60 women a day have given their utmost service. All materials for hospital garments are cut at the headquarters building 316 Carondelet Street. On

the third floor of the building is the cutting room and there, on a great long table bolts of material are laid out, in thickness of 175 folds, the patterns traced on the topmost fold, and the cutting performed with an electric hand instrument that plows through the deepest wad with more ease than one would have cutting butter. One woman has given her daily services to this tremendous job. Mrs. J. N. Roussel handles the electric cutter with professional surety, 500 garments a day; 175 garments at a time! The round blade slithers away with a hum and garments that will warm and comfort lads who have yet to suffer are turned off to be given out and sewed by members of the local branches. Down stairs supplies for the surgical department, dressings and bandages, are being cut and wound into rolls. There is a subtle sentiment among the women about winding the bandages that are to bind wounds that will go deep as the heart at home.

Off somewhere else in the building the boxes are packed —still more hand work of stooping, folding, fitting with professional accuracy the cases that are to cross the seas.

And it is all contributed labor, no salaries, other than two or three which demand such services as only salary will get, but the great bulk of real labor that has produced the New Orleans base hospital unit is given through humane fellowship. It begins in the dimes and dollars of far-off folks, it works up through efficient service and science, it flowers out into a perfection of organization and into that deep cup of

lovely meaning will be caught and staunched the young blood that is to flow somewhere in France.

Somewhere in France! The phrase has come to be one of heroic mystery, beauty, sacrifice. To somewhere in France the Southern base hospital unit will soon be going. It will take to French, to British, to Italian, to American soldiers, strong, splendid, practical service that is Louisiana's message —her expression and her love."

Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Natalie Scott, one of the brightest members of Mrs. Penrose's class, in Elementary Hygiene and First Aid, whose earnest endeavors seemed to have an object in view even in those early days of Red Cross work, and the objective point was France, as soon as war was declared. She first went over there in the capacity as Secretary to a very high government official, but later begged to be released upon seeing how badly in need they were of nurses to aid the wounded soldiers at that time:

"PRAISE N. O. WAR NURSE IN BRAVERY"

Miss Natalie Scott shows courage during fighting in France.

Miss Natalie Scott, popular New Orleans girl who has been in France for more than a year, along with other nurses, has received commendation for unusual bravery, according to a report from Julia C. Stimson, chief nurse, American Red Cross in France.

Major Moorehead, commanding officer of hospital No.—— reported bravery on the part of Miss Scott on the night when B——— was horribly raided.

"One wing of the hospital," says the report, "was struck, all windows shattered, and several adjacent building completely destroyed. In an annex nearby, were several American patients who had been part of Miss Scott's responsibility. Immediately after the bomb fell and destroyed the intervening houses, Miss Scott in the pitchy darkness, crawled over the pile of bricks and broken timbers and made her way into the annex to see how her patients were and to reassure them. A few days later during another raid, Miss Scott, although completely worn out, remained day and night at the side of a dying American patient."

Other American nurses who received commendation for bravery are: Miss Elmyra Bears, of Cambridge, Mass. (Waltham Nurses Training School, Waltham, Mass.); Miss Louise Dildine, of Columbus, Ohio, (Lawrence Hospital); Miss Constance Cooke, of Berkeley, (Children's Hospital and Alexander Maternity Hospital, San Francisco), nurses; and Miss Stephens, Miss Harte and Miss Erhet, nurses' aids."

In mentioning the above I would like to add a tribute to a Red Cross Nurse in the present war. She gave her life for her country and was martyred by German brutality. Let us never forget

My Monograph

Edith Cavell,

who was killed October 11th, 1915. She died in the full bloom of young womanhood and is mourned by those who love her, and praised by those who knew the beauty of her self-sacrificing life. Her insigna of honor was the Red Cross upon her breast, the brassard upon her arm, and a Crown of Glory in the Great Beyond to which she was so suddenly called.

CHAPTER IV

NOTWITHSTANDING the work of organizing the New Orleans Chapter of American Red Cross personally attending these classes, there was no lack of interest in getting the Red Cross work in shape and all during these weary days of discouragement was in constant communication with Washington, each letter giving additional information and advice as to how to proceed with the work. After securing memberships, as many as I could on my own responsibility, the task each day seemed to grow and to become so gigantic that I finally induced others to co-operate with me in this great humanitarian work.

The first called meeting of any importance was held on May 15th, at the Grunewald Hotel, where I explained to the best of my ability, the object of the Red Cross work and the desire of forming a Red Cross Chapter and the great necessity of increasing its membership. On that day, the little group of women began showing increased enthusiasm and when we adjourned, we decided that a meeting of authorization should be held at the Grunewald Hotel, on the evening of July 6th, 1916. In the meantime, I had written to Mr. John J. O'Con-

nor, Director of the Central Division, for authority to organize. I had previously invited Honorable John M. Parker, to be Chairman at this meeting of organization and addresses were made by Honorable John M. Parker, Dr. Rudolph Matas, Dr. C. Jefferson Miller, Dr. Hamilton Jones and Honorable William C. Dufour, in place of Mr. Hayne,who was called unexpectedly out of town.

Hon. John M. Parker's address was: "Work of the Red Cross" and read the papers of authorization to organize the Red Cross Chapter in New Orleans. Dr. Matas' paper was full of eloquence and the subject was: "The necessity of Base Hospitals in the Event of War." Dr. Hamilton Jones: "Personal Experiences in Spanish-American War."

Dr. C. Jefferson Miller spoke on "Beneficience of War: the Red Cross assistance in accident and storm."

Mr. Hayne had accepted to make an address but had to go on to Washington, so Honorable William C. Dufour served on the committee instead of Mr. Hayne and gave his views and actual experience in the Spanish-American War and on the general knowledge of the Red Cross," "Its benefits and objects."

It might be well to insert here that two days before this meeting I was thrown into consternation by not having received direct word from Washington, authorizing me to go on with this work. Up to this time I had sent all telegrams prepaid, but I desired to let them see how very much in earnest

I was, and accordingly sent an additional telegram of one hundred and fifty words, 'collect' to Mr. Charles J. O'Connor. His reply came, July 5th, 1916, as follows:

Washington, D. C.,
July 3rd, 1916

"Mrs. George B. Penrose,
Red Cross Chapter,
New Orleans, La.
My Dear Mrs. Penrose:

We have your telegram of July 3rd asking for authorization to organize a Chapter. You and persons named in your letter of June 6th to Mr. Ernest Bicknell, Director General and Miss Mabel Boardman, are hereby authorized to organize the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross, with jurisdiction over the City of New Orleans, La. A meeting may be called, officers and an Executive Committee elected, and the organization completed.

For a permanent success and securing of a large membership, it would be found that the active participation of business men will be essential. The experience of a number of Chapters during our present membership campaign has demonstrated this fact.

We trust that the proposed Chapter will be organized and will equip a large membership.

Charles J. O'Connor,
Assistant Director General Civilian Relief

I would add that two weeks at least previous to this meeting, I expected to hold, I had been in communication with Mr. Frank B. Hayne, Chairman and the gentlemen of the Preparedness Committee, whom I had asked to actively co-operate with me in the organization of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross and whom I had named in my letter to Washington as men who would be the substantial back ground, or business men, required when we went further into permanent organization.

They are as follows:—

FRANK B. HAYNE
PENDLETON S. MORRIS
WILLIAM MASON SMITH
ROBERT G. GUERARD
WILLIAM C. DUFOUR
S. P. WALMSLEY
T. G. BUSH
ST. CLAIR ADAMS
NEAL M. LEACH
T. J. WALSH
PHILIP WERLEIN

all of whom were invited to attend this meeting at the Grunewald Hotel, on the night of Thursday, July 6th, 1916.

Mr. Hayne, Chairman of Preparedness Committee, was unavoidably prevented from being present, owing to his preparations to leave the city, but at a meeting held at the Preparedness Headquarters just a bit earlier than the Red Cross meeting held the same day, and just previous to his departure, he and members of the Preparedness Committee decided to contribute the first large amount as a donation to the Red Cross Chapter in New Orleans.

The following letter was brought in person to me while I was holding the meeting at the Grunewald Hotel, by Mr. W. J. Leppert, then Secretary of the Preparedness Committee. The letter reads:

July 6th, 1916.

Mrs. George B. Penrose,
Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mrs. Penrose:

It affords me pleasure to advise you that the Preparedness Committee, at a meeting held at 2 o'clock this day, considered your recent letter and voted to set aside five hundred dollars, for the Red Cross work which your Chapter will carry forward.

The members of the committee feel a keen interest in the splendid work that the National Organization has for so many years been engaged in and welcome the establishing in New Orleans of a local Chapter as a proper broadening of the work at a point where in the past the needs of such a Chapter has been felt.

The Committee feels that the good work performed by you and the ladies associated with you will eventuate into a practical preparedness and that should the time ever come when our country's needs demand the loyal service of her sons and daughters in fields

other than those customarily filled by them, your work then will stand out as a monument to which all may proudly point.

I have the honor Madam, to be

Respectfully yours,

THE PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE

Frank B. Hayne

Chairman

In reply to the above letter Mrs. Penrose wrote:

July 8th, 1916.

Mr. Frank B. Hayne, Chairman &

Gentlemen of the Preparedness Committee:

My Dear Mr. Hayne:

Your letter of July 6th, advising me that at a meeting held at 2 o'clock at Preparedness Headquarters, on Thursday July 6th, my letter calling attention to the organization of the Red Cross Chapter had been given their consideration and that you had been authorized to set aside five hundred dollars for this work, I beg to acknowledge this magnificent donation and thank you and the gentlemen associated with you on the Committee, in the name of every woman who is on the membership list of the Red Cross Chapter. This generous gift of the men with whom you have been working will be of great assistance in enabling us to carry on this wonderful work "Preparedness" which you have so nobly begun.

I thank you one and all for your kindness and consideration in the confidence you have placed in me and in the names of those who are members of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Assuring you gentlemen of our earnestness and seriousness in this work, and thanking you heartily for your co-operation, now begging the continuance of it, as our organization advances into the many branches of the work it has undertaken, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Laura M. Penrose

Chairman,

Red Cross Chapter,

After Mr. Hayne's departure from the city, on July 6th, with his promise to actively co-operate upon his return, a little group of women then worked together during the remaining days of summer, each day bringing added interest and new members to the organization.

On July 15th, there was a meeting called for larger membership at the Grunewald Hotel, presided over by Mrs. George B. Penrose, Chairman, putting before the assembled crowd, the necessity of everyone urging their friends to join.

After a few preliminaries, the meeting was adjourned, they then decided to hold weekly meetings, Thursday of each week during the Summer at the Grunewald Hotel, for increased membership and the buying of supplies.

The following week, there was a meeting held Thursday, July 2nd, 1917, in the gold room of the Grunewald Hotel, Chairman Mrs. Penrose called the meeting to order.

1st—Called to Order.

2nd—Reading of Minutes of Preceding Meeting.

3rd—Appointments.

I beg to announce that at a meeting held in this room on the evening of July 6th, at which the Honorable John M. Parker as the Chairman read letters and telegrams from the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., authorizing me to organize a Red Cross Chapter in this city and to appoint the necessary officers to conduct its affairs and to direct its activities, for temporary

organization. By virtue of this authority, invested in me in a letter and telegram from Washington, I beg to inform you that I have made the following temporary appointments:

MRS. GEORGE B. PENROSE, Chairman
MRS. WM. MASON SMITH, Vice-Chairman
MRS. LUCIEN E. LYONS, Treasurer
MRS. WM. J. O'DONNELL, Rec. Secretary
MISS CARRIE WALMSLEY, Cor. Secretary
MRS. LEGRAND CRUMB, Chairman of Supplies and Hospital Garments

You note that for our treasurer, a position of great trust and responsibility, I have appointed our highly esteemed friend, Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons. In addition to the officers named, an assistant body of thirty women of which Mrs. Randall Dugue is the Chairman, has been selected to co-operate in this work.

The meeting of July 6th was addressed by Honorable John M. Parker, Dr. Rudolph Matas, Dr. C. Jefferson Miller, Dr. Hamilton Jones, Colonel William C. Dufour.

For the benefit of those who were not present at that meeting, I desire to announce that through Mr. Frank B. Hayne, Chairman of Preparedness Committee, a check for Five Hundred Dollars was presented to us towards creating a fund for the purpose of beginning a Base Hospital unit in this city. The doctors who so kindly contributed to the success of this meeting by their presence and encouragement, in recognizing the urgent necessity of this great work in New Orleans, have assured me of their united support and willingness to give every assistance to the success of this undertaking. As the work broadens and advances in its growth,

towards the establishing of a base hospital, it will be necessary to select an Executive Committee to be composed of the representative men of New Orleans, this committee is to be selected with the view of furthering the work of the Red Cross Chapter by their influence and by their substantial assistance.

For the benefit of those who do not fully understand the meaning of a **Red Cross Chapter,** I will read the following from the official rules and regulations from the Red Cross Association.

"A Chapter is a permanent local organization which represents all the local activities and agencies of the Red Cross.

"A Chapter may be said to be the Red Cross in epitome.

"Members of the Red Cross within the territory of a Chapter are automatically members of the Chapter and vice-versa—a portion of the membership dues is retained by the Chapter for its own use within proper restrictions."

4th. Reading of communications received.

Letter of Mrs. Frank B. Williams with donation.

Letter of Acceptance, Mrs. Wm. Mason Smith.

Letter of Mr. M. B. Trezevant on the subject of a lecture by Mr. Dixon.

Letter from Capt. P. S. Morris, Acting Chairman of Preparedness Committee in the absence of F. B. Hayne, Chairman.

5th—Reading of Reports. (Call on each of the following to read reports:)

The Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman Membership Committee, Chairman of Bridge Party Committee, Chairman Woman's Work and Surgical Dressings Committee.

6th—Announcements—I have been requested to say to you that Mrs. Robert Haddon, a member of the D. A. R., has invited us to attend a meeting at 2 P. M., Thursday 20th, in Grunewald Hotel to endorse Mrs. Bankston as one of the candidates as Manager of the N. O. State Fair. This Red Cross Chapter is of such recent organization it is believed that the best interest of the Chapter would be served by remaining neutral and not lending its influence in the selecting of these candidates, and if there is no objection to so inform Mrs. Haddon.

7th—Adjournment. There being no further business before it, and there being no objections, this meeting stands adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday week, July 27, 1916.

The meeting was then adjourned, until the following Thursday, and weekly meetings were held during the Summer Months.

I would here insert that from the large attendance at the above enthusiastic meeting, the membership dues began to increase to such an extent that it was felt necessary by me to open an account at the United States Trust and Savings Bank in the name of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross, where I deposited immediately, all cash on hand. On this occasion, I then introduced my newly elected treasurer, pro tem, who had been given the power to sign

all checks stipulated to the President and Vice-President of the bank to be counter-signed by me, then temporary chairman.

MR. WILSON DECLARES WAR WITH MEXICO.

In the Spring of 1916 there was great activity in the Armory of the Washington Artillery, in securing recruits among the young men of New Orleans, as the troubles and agitations in Mexico had then reached the height of its intensity, and had taxed the endurance of the United States to the point of calling a halt. Actuated by feelings of great patriotism, many of the men signed up and were most enthusiastic in getting others to follow their example, thereby taking part in the service which was of a most trying character for a young soldier to experience, every man in the official roll giving the best there was in him to help protect the border. Soldiers worked hard and seriously when everything was in a turmoil, comfort was an unknown quantity, but they had cast their lot as soldiers and had to carry on" to the bitter end be it for their weal or woe; for those who had the instinct of the rare fighting spirit would rather die than "give up."

With the serious situation on the Mexican border, we then found it necessary to send out an emergency call for the making of quick supplies to be sent to the Washington Artillery then stationed at Donna, Texas, and other equipment to completely outfit the crude little hospital then in use for the service of our boys in the Washington Artillery.

Knowing the condition to be far from satisfactory and the utter lack of all necessary articles to equip the hospital even as modestly as our funds would permit, through my personal appeal to one of our most prominent doctors, a message was sent to the physician in charge of the little wooden school house and his answer came in these words:

"Donna, Tex., Aug. 12, 1916.

Western Union Telegram
Dr. Rudolph Matas,
New Orleans, La.

Your wire seventh to hand. Everything needed! Send bouillon cubes, canned soup, ice caps, and hot water bags, white enameled cups and plates, two bed pans, beds and pillows, two urinals. Many thanks. Letter follows.

(Signed) Doctor Garrett

It was then that I called the Committee for Emergency work, and with quick results, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Crumb and I packed these things with as little delay as possible, delivering them ourselves in an automobile to the express office, prepaying express on the boxes and labeling every one sent with the glorious insignia of the **Red Cross**, for we were proud and happy that our first shipment should be to the Louisiana Soldiers on the border.

This call was responded to and it might be of interest to inform those actively engaged in it that the supplies sent out from the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross was to the Washington Artillery, (now 141st Regiment U. S. A.) for said hospital, on the border and in addition to the above the things sent consisted of a complete equipment of

beds, bedding, pillows, surgeons aprons, pajamas, beef extracts and delicacies of requisite requirements; hospital supplies, consisting of hot water bags, ice bags, thermometers, bed pans and innumerable necessary articles. After the hospital had been made as comfortable as possible, then with the assistance of Mrs. Walter R. Stauffer, Mrs. S. P. Walmsley, we secured a Chaplain, (under the co-operation of Archbishop James Blank) fully equipped by private donations, with everything necessary to maintain him for an indefinite time. The Chaplain, Rev. John Vigliero, of Patterson, Louisiana, was untiring in his zeal for the men with him, and he was every inch a soldier himself in the uniform of the U. S. A.

The next work I considered most necessary and to which I pledged my hearty support was the "Assembly Tent Fund," to partially protect the soldiers from the intense heat in midday, when as a rule, they were allowed a few hours off duty, "for rest, recreation, and time to write letters home. This was a popular fund, for everybody's heart went out to those who had willingly signed up for duty at the first call from President Wilson, when he deemed the time had come to protect the Border from the possibility of the Mexican invasion. Through the courtesy of the "Times-Picayune" I opened up a list that the mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends might subscribe. As I said before, it was a popular appeal, and in each mail checks and money would come from those far away from home, who were heartily in sympathy with the movement. Through Mr. Pederer, of the New Orleans

Tent and Awning Company, a specially designed assembly tent of 105 feet diameter was then ordered. To which was added 3 water filters, 175 steamer chairs, cards and games innumerable, tables and uniforms for the foot-ball team, cash to furnish electricity and furnish lumber for flooring of the tents. I cannot fail to mention here the great generosity of Dameron & Pierson in sending as a gift of friendship to the boys who had gone to the border, all the writing paper they could use, beautifully stamped, with pens, ink, and everything necessary to make the heart of the soldier happy.

I must not refrain from adding that through the energy of Miller King, of the Washington Artillery, and the willing generosity of the friends of that command, Mr. King ordered through the firm of Edward R. Greenlaw, a four thousand five hundred dollars Automobile Truck, to be sent to Donna, Texas, to the commanding officer, to lessen the burden of the men whose duty it was to transfer heavy machine guns and other freight. This was a wonderful presentation to the men of our city who had answered the first call to fight on the Mexican border, from their friends at home. I would like to mention that Mr. Greenlaw generously contributed his commission on the sale of the Truck and assisted the boys in many other ways. But by some "fiasco" the Truck was shipped to Donna, Texas from New Orleans C. O. D. believing, or thinking that the government would defray all expenses of the delivery there. Such was not the case, however, and after paying demurrage for this truck at the freight depot

at Donna, an appeal was made to me through the Tent Fund I had collected and it gave me great happiness to send a check of $169.98 as quickly as possible, through the U. S. Savings Bank & Trust Co., only too happy that it was in my power to help out, with the amount that remained of the Tent Fund.

This work was continued from week to week, and the crucial moment had then arrived for the bringing together of the executive committee as the body of men who had promised to be the substantial background of the organization, with the return of winter calling those who had been away for the summer, back to Red Cross activities.

CHAPTER V

THE latter part of November an appeal was sent to Mr. John J. O'Connor, Director of the Central Division, by the Chairman, Mrs. George B. Penrose, asking that he might assist in the permanent organization. Under authorization from Washington the following call was sent out broadcast, for the meeting to be held at the Grunewald Hotel on December 1st, 1916. At the same time at Mrs. Penrose's request, a copy of by-laws was sent from Washington and Chicago, from which permanent by laws were made by the New Orleans Chapter, voted on and accepted. In the meantime the women had occupation and plenty of work to keep their willing hands busy until the return of the men in the fall and winter, when the question of permanent organization was then again taken up and the executive committee of the New Orleans Chapter awaiting the arrival of John J. O'Connor, Assistant Director General, Headquarters in Chicago, who had promised to be in New Orleans by December 1st, 1916.

Shortly after Mr. Hayne's departure to North Carolina for the Summer another letter was written by me to this

same Preparedness Committee, a copy of which I will insert herein:

New Orleans, La.
Mr. Frank B. Hayne &
Members of the Preparedness Committee
New Orleans, La.

Gentlemen.-

The rumor has come to me indefinite in a way, that after the glorious work of your Preparedness Committee has been completed, you propose to disorganize.

Ever since this information was conveyed to me, I have been imbued with the idea that your body of men is the support the Red Cross Chapter requires behind them as a tower of strength in organizing Red Cross in New Orleans and the Base Hospital Unit that Dr. Rudolph Matas so thoroughly and graphically described in his address at our meeting of July 6th. I refer to this meeting specifically, as our organization calls for an Executive Committee and as strong and well organized a one as we can possibly secure.

With the women standing at the wheel ready to do the hard work and the men forming the background with their brain and their executive ability, we could soon have a Red Cross organization of which entire State of Louisiana would be proud.

The little fund we already have on hand with donations added in various ways, from time to time would increase our account, assuring us of success, glorious success in the near fututre. But remember gentlemen, in union and union only is there strength.

I hope, most sincerely, you will give this your consideration and advise us if we can hope for the continuance of your good will, your advice and your co-operation as a executive body.

I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Laura M. Penrose,
Chairman N. O. Chapter A. R. C.

July 10th, 1916

Mrs. George B. Penrose,

Chairman, Red Cross Chapter
New Orleans, La.

My Dear Mrs. Penrose:

Your two letters of July 8th, addressed to Mr. Frank B. Hayne, Chairman of the Preparedness Committee, received.

Mr. Hayne left town yesterday but on the last meeting of the Preparedness Committee on July 6th, I was selected as Chairman for this Committee during Mr. Hayne's absence, hence Mr. Hayne has referred both of your letters to me for attention.

We appreciate most highly the kind expressions contained therein and we are most heartily in accord with the work that you now have in hand.

I am much pleased to advise you that our Committee has not dissolved neither will it be dissolved probably for a considerable time. In reading the letters at the next meeting, I will take great pleasure in bringing your communication to its attention and will advise you concerning same. How soon this meeting will be held, I do not know.

On behalf of the members of the Committee, I beg to assure you that they will take great pleasure in doing anything possible to advance the cause in which you are so deeply interested.

Believe me, with very high esteem,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) P. S. Morris,

Vice-Chairman

August 7th, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Penrose:

Referring to the conversation with you last Friday night at the Grunewald Hotel, after considering the matter further, the letter which you wrote to Mr. Hayne, I feel the better way would be for your letter to be presented to the Committee, which will be done at a very early day.

In order that the question may be fully considered and understood thoroughly, I would suggest that you advise as to what the duties of an advisory board, such as referred to by you, would be. In conversation, you mentioned some others who were already on your advisory board.

I would appreciate in order that we may act with full information, the names of those members.

If you will kindly let me have this information to-morrow morning, I will endeavor to give you a reply at an early moment.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) P. S. Morris.

August 8th, 1916.

My dear Mrs. Penrose:

Referirng to my letter to you of yesterday, I regret not having received the information asked for therein, today, as there was a meeting of the Preparedness Committee this afternoon and to which I read your communication regarding the Red Cross Chapter, as explained to me by you.

The committee expressed their perfect willingness to co-operate in advising in any way they could, but would be much pleased to know in what respect they would be called upon to act, and I would appreciate it if you would kindly advise me concerning this.

While there will not be another meeting of the Preparedness Committee for some time, I will be much pleased to see the members who expressed themselves this afternoon and explain to them further advising you concerning this subject without delay.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) P. S. Morris

August 8th, 1916

My dear Mrs. Penrose:

Dear Madam:

Your letter to our Chairman, Mr. Frank B. Hayne, asking that the members of our Committee co-operate with the Red Cross Chapter in an advisory capacity was considered at the last meeting.

It was the sense of the meeting that gentlemen identified with the Preparedness movement would gladly do all properly within their power to further the interest of your organization and I am directed to say that we would appreciate it if you would furnish us with the names of other gentlemen who will also act as advisors and will indicate in a communication, exactly how this committee can best meet the wishes of yourself and your co-workers.

Thanking you for your very splendidly phrased letters of commendation we beg to assure you that we stand ready to aid you as much as possible.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. J. Leppert, Secretary

Preparedness Committee

New Orleans, La.

August 8th, 1916

Mr. P. S. Morris, Vice-Chairman and

Members of the Preparedness Committee;

My Dear Mr. Morris:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 7th, requesting me to answer same by the next morning.

I tried immediately to reach you by phone at your office, later left a message at your home, to tell you how impossible it was for me to give you the information you desired on such short notice, as I had previously made business engagements I could not break, in connection with the Red Cross Work.

I regret more than I can say the Preparedness Committee held their meeting without the information I desired so much to have conveyed to them and I appreciate your offer to see them individually for me in behalf of the Red Cross Chapter. In your letter you

say that "in order that the question may be fully considered and understood thoroughly, I would suggest that you advise as to what the duties of an advisory board, such as referred to by you would be." Referring to my letter of July 7th, to Mr. Frank B. Hayne, that I hope you will read to the members of the Preparedness Committee for information. One of the first requirements of the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington, is that the Red Cross Chapter of New Orleans must have a body of representative business men form a substantial background to the organization. While it is true that a business man of large interests may hesitate to undertake the Chairmanship of a Chapter, they can co-operate by forming themselves into an Executive Committee for assistance and advice. In the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., some of the most eminent and busiest men of affairs have become members of the Executive Committee. The success which has been attained by all Chapters in securing remarkable memberships and raising large funds, has been accomplished by the most prominent men in the United States, co-operating in Red Cross Work. Again and again the value of the business man whose sound judgment is needed has gained these results. One of the reasons for having business men take the lead in Chapter affairs is that the Chapter in the beginning of its organization has to appeal frequently for funds and supplies to the business men or to know that they will aid them if it becomes necessary.

As soon as the Chapter is organized, the work can be divided between the Committee on Civilian Relief and the Committee on Military Relief and the medical body with such representative men as Dr. Rudolph Matas, Dr. Hamilton Jones, Dr. C. Jefferson Miller, who have said they will assist in every possible way towards raising funds for the Red Cross Chapter and the Base Hospital unit.

With a competent body of women who have been selected as temporary officers, I feel the work will be so systematized and divided that in a short time it will not be a burden to any particular committee, but instead a joy to all those who have promised allegiance to the Red Cross Chapter, in New Orleans as they see

a monument as a result of their united work in the shape of a Base Hospital unit and its supplies and equipment.

Even though the trouble with Mexico is temporarily allayed, we must not be persuaded into the belief that the danger of War has been altogether averted. It may not be today or to-morrow that we will be called upon for supplies—we hope it will never be, but with this great port of New Orleans, and with the possibility of attack from so many different directions, the only sane or wise plan that suggests itself to me at present is Preparadness in time of peace that we will not be tried and found wanting in the turmoil and excitement incidental to still harder preparations in time of War. I beg gentlemen, you will give this your consideration, and be the background the Red Cross is so much in need of to make it the substantial organization it hopes to be.

In conclusion, I would like to say it was suggested in a recent letter to me from Charles J. O'Connor, Assistant Director General, Civilian Relief, that in organizing, we co-operate closely with the members of the State Board of Louisiana, who are:

CHARLES JANVIER	JOHN G. GANNON,
W. RADCLIFFE IRBY	JOHN M. PARKER

I take co-operation to mean consultation on state affairs outside of the local affairs under Executive Committee of the New Orleans Chapter.

With appreciation of your kindness and interest and hoping for a reply at your earliest convenience, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Laura M. Penrose,
Chairman

The meeting on December 1st, was called to order by Mrs. George B. Penrose, Chairman, who after a few introductory remarks, invited Mr. Frank B. Hayne to be the permanent Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter American Red Cross.

Mrs. Penrose was then appointed Honorary Chairman, P. S. Morris, Vice-Chairman; W. R. Irby, Treasurer; Mr. W. J. Leppert, Secretary; Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons, Chairman of Supplies.

Following Mr. Hayne's address was one given by Mr. John J. O'Connor, Director General of Central Division, with Headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Hayne introduced Mr. John J. O'Connor, who then gave a brilliant talk of the Mobolization of New Orleans from the viewpoint of the Red Cross. His address was eloquent in explaining and making clear the different branches of the Red Cross, pointing out on the Chart graphically, different departments of the Red Cross that would develop when the New Orleans Chapter broadened its lines into the various branches. The meeting was then adjourned by Mr. Hayne and the Executive Committee met the following day at 4 o'clock, December 2nd, 1916 at Grunewald Hotel, to go into organization the first time; and then elected the following officers: Committee elected December 2nd, 1916: This Committee working earnestly for more than a year to bring this N. O. Chapter to its present great efficiency.

This Committee was elected and working earnestly for more than a year.

OFFICERS

MRS. GEORGE B. PENROSE,
Honorary Chairman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRANK B. HAYNE, Chairman
W. R. IRBY, Treasurer
W. J. LEPPERT, Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRANK B. HAYNE
W. R. IRBY
MRS. GEORGE B. PENROSE
MRS. LUCIEN E. LYONS
S. P. WALMSLEY
CAPT. P. S. MORRIS
ST. CLAIR ADAMS
WM. MASON SMITH
W. E. STAUFFER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MRS. GEORGE E. PENROSE
MRS. Le GRAND J. CRUMB
MRS. LUCIEN E. LYONS
MISS LUCIA MILTENBERGER
MRS. RANDELL T. DUGUE
MRS. (DR.) F. W. PARHAM
J. L. ONORATO
ROBT. G. GUERARD
T. G. BUSH
T. J. WALSH
C. H. ELLIS
PHILIP WERLEIN
N. M. LEACH
J. A. BADGER
JNO. F. CLARK
SAM BLUM
LYNN H. DINKINS
JEFF D. HARDIN, Jr.
W. S. PENICK
DR. HENRY DASPIT
R. W. WILMOT
ARSENE PERRILLIAT

My Monograph

After the meeting and election of officers at the Grunewald Hotel, December 2nd, 1916. A few days later the following letter was received from the Secretary W. J. Leppert.

Mrs. Geo. B. Penrose,
307 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans, La.

December 15th, 1916

Dear Madam:

In order that the financial end of the local chapter will be arranged on lines set down in regulations and with the view of relieving you of the cares of that end of the work, the Executive Committee has requested that I ask you to deliver to Mr. W. R. Irby, our Treasurer, whatever funds you may have for account of the New Orleans Chapter. In doing this, I take the liberty of suggesting that you separate the amounts which properly belong to the Chapter exclusively.

For my individual record, I will thank you to advise whether you have remitted to Washington Headquarters as yet, any of their share of membership dues. If you will be good enough also to send to me the list of members of the association already secured by the ladies who co-operate with you, I could be enabled to make up my records in this respect.

In doing this if I can serve you in any way, I will be glad to do it. I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,
W. J. Leppert, Secretary

It would be well to mention that shortly after Mr. Leppert's letter was received the women turned their organization to the newly elected members of the Executive Committee, free of expense, including the membership secured up to that time, and the sum of $3,500 (minus incidental expenses) secured from "The Gambol of the Gods" Musical Extravaganza.

Mr. Mason Smith, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, was given a check for the full amount in the bank, and from that time the finances of the Red Cross have been steadily increasing under the able managment of officers elected on December 2nd, 1916.

From this time on, the success of the New Orleans Chapter was assured and the volunteer workers came in numbers to apply for duty in all the different departments of the well equipped Headquarters. We had moved into a larger building, 316 Carondelet Street, and a few changes had been made in the heads of departments and committees. We had the efficiently work of Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons, Mrs. Leonora Hadden being elected to fill the place made vacant by Mrs. Lyons resignation as Chairman of Women's Work. Miss Lucia Miltenberger later filling the same position with great satisfaction, and Mrs. Charles F. Buck who is untiring in her splendid systematic methods, is the present chairman of supplies.

By appeals sent to Washington a year ago, by those most interested in Red Cross Work the Gulf Division was located in New Orleans, now covering the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

GULF DIVISION AMERICAN RED CROSS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DIVISION STAFF

LEIGH CARROLL, Manager
H. J. JUMONVILLE, Assistant

PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS

MRS. I. H. STAUFFER, Inspection
MRS. EDW. C. MOORE, Surgical Dressings
MRS. J. N. ROUSSEL, Hospital Garments
MRS. B. C. PERKINS, Knitted Garments
MRS. GEORGE DENEGRE, Refugee Clothing

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

FRED E. HAMLIN, Director
EDITH S. CALLENDER, Assistant
LOUIS CORMIER, Assistant

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES

S. J. SHWARTZ, Director
H. T. BUNN, Assistant
H. L. RICHARDSON, Supt. of Warehouse

BUREAU OF MILITARY RELIEF

H. T. HOWARD, Director
L. LEON VILLERE, Assistant
JAMES M. OWENS, Camp Service
MRS. R. E. FOSTER, Canteens
MRS. JOSEPH HASPEL, Motor Corps
DR. B. A. LEDBETTER, First Aid
MISS LOUISE J. DE L. CARRIE Secretary

BUREAU OF DEVELOPMENT

HARRY GOODMAN AND PETER JUNG, Associates
MISS OLIVER HEWITT, Secretary
CHARLES O. WHITE, Field Organization
MRS. A. H. GLADDEN, Jr., Junior Activities
E. N. MALLORY Supervisor Manual Training

BUREAU OF DEVELOPMENT (Continued)

MRS. C. H. MOBERLY, Director
ALBERT KRAEMER, Assistant (In Charge of Salvage and Shop)

BUREAU OF CIVILIAN RELIEF

H. L. HOPKINS, Director
W. J. LEPPERT, Assistant
G. P. WYCKOFF, Assistant
MRS. C. M. EUSTIS, Communication Service

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

MRS. C. W. WELLS, Director
EDWARD C. MOORE, Associate

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

J. A. FOSTER, Lake Charles, La.
A. H. VAN HOOK, Commercial Nat'l Bank, Shreveport
GEORGE C. SWEARINGEN, Jackson, Miss.
E. B. WILLIAMS, Meridian, Miss.
B. W. GRIFFITH, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Vicksburg, Miss.
D. A. HOLLOWAY, First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.
JUDGE W. M. WALKER, 917 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
J. H. MACCORMICK, Mobile, Ala.

BUREAU OF NURSING

MISS L. AGNES DASPIT, R. N. Director
MISS B. PACE, R. N., Assistant

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTING

H. J. JUMONVILLE, Director
L. F. BARBIER, War Fund
E. A. MARTINEZ, Chapters
D. R. GANNON, Cashier

CHAPTER VI

THE New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, has prepared upwards of several hundred thousand surgical dressings and as many hospital garments. This is the result of the activity of the women in organization who are giving up the major part of their time in making the Chapter's apportionment of garments and supplies. The figures given above were contained in a statement prepared by Frank B. Hayne, Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter was presented to Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, on the occasion of his visit to New Orleans several months ago. In that statement Mr. Hayne showed that in addition to the activity of the Red Cross women, the Chapter has equipped the Base Hospital Unit No. 24 which is headed by Major John B. Elliot, Jr., and which is now "Somewhere in France having received orders some time ago for embarkation for duty in foreign lands.

Mr. Hayne presented his statement to Mr. Davison at a conference with National Officer and members of the Executive Committee of the local chapter held in the Grunewald Hotel, in February 1918.

Among other things the statement contained the following:

"New Orleans Chapter American Red Cross was organized when the situation in Mexico demanded that a Red Cross Centre be brought to the South. Up to February of the current year, the Chapter performed duties carried on entirely by the efficiency of the women workers. In February, however, the people of New Orleans and the population adjacent thereto realized the importance of the Red Cross and the absolute necessity for such an organization and the result of this has been continuous activity on the part of hundreds and hundreds of noble women who have unselfishly performed their patriotic duty, aiding so materially in the successful establishing of the New Orleans Chapter.

"The first important undertaking by the New Orleans Chapter in the plan of re-organization which became effective in December of this year, was the equipping of Base Hospital Unit No. 24. This was accomplished through the aid of popular subscription by the people of New Orleans and the territory within the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter. The Unit has left New Orleans under command of Major John B. Elliot, Jr. The Unit is thoroughly equipped, containing every article required by the most modern and up-to-date 500-bed hospital, from ambulances and sterilizers to the most delicate surgical instrument. The unit carries with it as magnificent a personnel as any unit that has been or will be sent from any part of the United States."

Mr. Hayne explained that New Orleans Chapter expended upwards of $100,000 in equipping Base Hospital Unit No. 24. "Of that amount" he said, "$54,000 was spent in the Hospital equipment, and the remainder in furnishing the necessary supplies that were made by the patriotic women of the local Red Cross Chapter. The Chapter has also provided a fund of $200 monthly through the period of the war to meet the contingent expenses of the Base Hospital Unit No. 24. This money is remitted direct to Major Elliott for his administration.

"Immediately upon the completion of Base Hospital Unit No. 24, our Chapter undertook the fulfillment of the work assigned it by the National Organization, and it is with great pleasure that the Chairman formally reports to you the completion of the first and second units and the practical completion of the third unit.

We have complete approximately 100,000 surgical dressings and approximately 70,000 hospital garments, the majority of which have been packed and shipped to the warehouse in this section.

"The New Orleans Chapter has completed approximately 400 sweaters, 200 helmets, 200 pairs of wristlets, 100 mufflers and 110 pair of socks. The Chapter has distributed upwards of 2,000 sets of steel and amber knitting needles which means the Chapter will fill its allotment of knitted articles, for we have in the process of making hundreds of sweaters and other knitted articles. There are being delivered to Headquarters

daily a large number of sets of completed knitted articles and just as fast as they are being received by us we in turn are delivering them packed and ready for shipment, to the Mint Warehouse.

At the present time the principal activity of the Red Cross workers in the New Orleans Chapter is centered on knitted articles and surgical dressings, all in conformity with the request of the National Headquarters through the Gulf Division.

"New Orleans Chapter has practically completed its allotment of Christmas packages; for December 1917, the first shipment requested for distribution among the soldiers in Europe having already been made. We have been successful in accomplishing this through the splendid co-operation and generosity of the members of the city, and town, and country branches.

"New Orleans Chapter is composed of branches in the city of New Orleans, and thirteen branches in country districts comprising the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John-the-Baptist, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, Terrebonne and Washington.

"There are approximately 5,000 members—may be more—enrolled in the various classes in New Orleans Chapter. Active preparation is under way for the Christmas membership drive and assurances can be given here that the New Orleans Chapter will secure the allotted membership just

as handsomely as was done by New Orleans and the adjacent territory in the great War Council drive last June, 1917—when the city exceeded its apportionment by nearly $175,000

AUDITORS SUBMIT REPORT ON RECENT RED CROSS DRIVE

Monday, May 27th, 1918

New Orleans District Gave $1,279,969 to Mercy Fund

The total subscription to the second Red Cross war fund raised in New Orleans is $1,279,969.86. This includes the sum raised in the city proper, and in the thirteen parishes in the jurisdiction of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Formal announcement of the figures was made Monday by Robinson, Havener & Co., auditors and accountants, who managed the subscription end on a volunteer basis. The figure is declared surprisingly large, when it is considered the first quota for New Orleans was only $395,000. Subsequently it was increased to $550,000, and then to $750,000. The "over the top" percentage made by the New Orleans committee is among the greatest in the United States, and shows New Orleans and the adjacent territory is 100 per cent Red Cross.

Of the total amount subscribed in the New Orleans jurisdiction, the people of New Orleans proper gave $1,051,618.25. The parishes subscribed $228,351.59. St Tammany parish led the country parishes by subscribing $38,742.19. Jefferson came second with a total of $29,700.78. Terrebonne was third

was $26,295.45. Other parishes in the New Orleans jurisdiction were as follows: Tangipahoa $24,193.61; Washington, $23,004.82; Ascension, $14,585.66; St. James, $14,300.72; Plaquemines, $12,772.08; St. Bernard, $12,406.19; Assumption $9763.17; St. John the Baptist, $4406.82; Lafourche, $14,-180.10; St. Charles, $4000.

"The credit for the success of the New Orleans Chapter in the main, belongs to the noble and patriotic women of the Red Cross in New Orleans. The Chapter has been particularly fortunate in having the assistance of several hundred women who are giving their time to this cause by working through Headquarters and the splendidly organized branches. Not forgetting the wonderful co-operative work accomplished by the Bank of the Money League.

CARES FOR FAMILIES OF NEW ORLEANS FIGHTERS IN GROWING NUMBERS

Home Service Section of Red Cross Doing Notable Work

The Home Service Section of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross, is performing a wonderful service among the dependents of soldiers and sailors. It is one of the most important branches of the local Red Cross and though the department, established under direction of Frank B. Hayne and the Chapter Executive Committee, has been in operation less than a year, hundreds of families have been served and kept free from want until the remittance comes from the father, the son, the brother or the husband, who was the provider before entering the fighting service.

My Monograph

More than a thousand cases are receiving the attention of the volunteer workers in the Home Service section, composed of some of the most prominent women in New Orleans. The section with headquarters on the second floor of the old Hibernia building, 806 Gravier street, is under the direction of Chas. I. Denechaud, as chairman; Miss Elizabeth Dinwiddie, as executive secretary and Mrs. A. C. O'Donnell, as assistant secretary.

The Red Cross representative daily come in contact with the families of the country's fighting forces. These visitors go to the homes of dependents, distribute funds, give helpful advice, see that the children are cared for properly and receive the necessary school training; and above all, see that the family is kept from want, until the soldier or the sailor returns home to take up his work as the family provider. Home Service tides over the anxious interval.

"The New Orleans Chapter is also performing a most important duty through the Home Service Committee of the Civilian Relief Committee of which Charles I. Denechaud, is Chairman. Through the Canteen Committee of the Department of Military Relief Canteen work in New Orleans has been very efficiently developed in the Chapter by the untiring efforts of Mrs. Rufus E. Foster assisted by Miss Marion Monroe, and a splendid corp of workers who have been attending to the wants of thousands of soldiers passing through the city from the various camps. To give a demonstration, they work with military precision, and are always on the

alert. On a certain night not many months ago there were several canteen workers on hand at their headquarters when they received word that 610 officers and men would arrive at midnight from Camp Beauregard, but as usual the train was late and it was not until three o'clock in the morning, after an 18 hour ride they pulled into the station, which meant that 610 hungry men must be fed with hot chocolate and sandwiches. The New Orleans canteen was started last fall with Mrs. Rufus E. Foster as Commandant and Miss Marion Monroe, Chief Officer. The canteen is at 304 Carondelet Street. It looks like a comfortable living room with carpet, and benches upholstered in "khaki." A squad is on duty every day and when large numbers of soldiers are passing through New Orleans a general call is sent out.

MRS. BELMONT TIFFANY FIRES FRENCH "75" AT FOE TRENCH

While Working Day and Night For Red Cross Canteen She Serves Coffee and Sandwiches To Battery After Which She Pulls the Trigger on Shrapnel Shell—Previously She Had Narrowly Escaped Being Hit in Bombardment by Germans

Paris, May 10. (By Mail.)—Mrs. Bellmont Tiffany, of New York; Sterling Beardsley, of New York and Palm Beach, and James Oliver and Mooney Wheeler, of Pittsburgh, worked ten days and ten nights at a Red Cross canteen with practically no sleep, caring for retreating French and British soldiers and the mass of civilian refugees who streamed through Compiegne during the early days of the German offensive.

Beardsley, whose duty it is to organize Red Cross units in the field and get them started in full operating order, had just arrived in the neighborhood of Compiegne on the eve of the enemy's drive. He was organizing a canteen at a certain place north of Compiegne. Oliver and Wheeler were with him to take over the outfit he had established it.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany was visiting that section of the front and inspecting Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. units when Hindenburg's blow fell.

In the first stride forward the Germans occupied the place where Beardsley had intended to open his canteen, and a large supply of stores, as well as several motor trucks and automobiles, fell into the enemy's hands. Beardsley, Oliver and Wheeler got away in an automobile, donated to the Red Cross by Mrs. B. D. Spilman, of Warrenton, Va., and it was that car that they used for the ensuing two weeks in bringing up their supplies and in distributing them. It was the only piece of rolling stock that the Red Cross had in that region, as the roads were so choked with troops and guns it was impossible to get other machines up from Paris or elsewhere.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany had been at the front and narrowly escaped being hit in a German bombardment with long range guns. She was taken back to Compiegne by the French staff officer accompanying her on her trip, and there she met Beardsley, who was organizing his base, supply station there as a canteen. Mrs. Tiffany volunteered to help him during

the rush and her services were eagerly accepted, as Oliver and Wheeler were the only others on the job.

Beardsley stocked up the automobile with cigarettes, chocolate and tinned goods and toured in various directions out of Compiegne, distributing these articles to the weary soldiers. Beardsley covered the districts near to the town in the daytime, and then ran up nearer to the front, in the Noyon-Lassigny region, at night. He was practically always under fire from the enemy's six-inch guns, as the Germans were continually sprinkling roads and villages far behind the lines with shrapnel and high explosives.

On one occasion Mrs. Tiffany was riding with Beardsley as they were carrying coffee as well as sandwiches, and she had to hold the big tub steady as the little automobile skidded around shell holes in the road.

They stopped directly behind a French battery of seventy-fives which was emplaced in hastily dug gunpits, directly at the edge of the road. They served the gunlayers and officers with coffee and sandwiches and distributed cigarettes and chocolate, which the French gratefully received. The battery they were told had been falling back for eight days, stopping two or three times in every twenty-four hours to shell the advancing Germans. They had not lost a gun, but had suffered heavily in casualties among the gun crews.

She Fires a "Vy"

Mrs Tiffany stooped and picked up the brass shell base of one of the projectiles which the battery had fired, but the

French lieutenant in charge bade her throw it away. Then he snapped out an order and his crew rammed home a shell in the breach of one of the pieces. The lieutenant beckoned Mrs. Tiffany to approach the cannon. Then he showed her a lever and motioned her to move it.

She did, and the wonderful little gun barked viciously, the barrel leaped back in its oil bath recoil absorber, and a three-inch shrapnel projectile went screaming northward 4000 yards among the enemy. The lieutenant picked up the smoking oily metal case of the projectile just fired, which had been automatically ejected from the breech. He scratched the date, the place, the number of the battery and his name in the brass with his diamond ring and handed it to Mrs. Tiffany as a souvenir.

"I suppose we will be called up on the carpet eventually because we distributed some supplies which were intended only for Americans to French and British soldiers and to women and children—poor French refugees from the country where the fighting was going on," said Beardsley. "These troops certainly appreciated something to smoke, and something to eat when I handed over the chocolate and sandwiches. Frequently they were not permitted to halt at all. Then we would stand at the side of the road and their officers would let them deploy into single file so we could hand every one of them something."

"The Lady with the Cocoa Jug."

Who can tell the limits of the influence of willing sacri-

fice, of principle, on the scale of this agonizing experience? Just after midnight I came into a broken village, just behind the front, in which the only decent shelter was the shed of a "foyer du soldat," or soldiers' club, run by a French-American Y. M. C. A. committee. Reliefs were groping their way through the misty twilight, and I was dreaming over old and happy far-off things, when a soft voice startled me by asking, in English, if I would like a drink of cocoa. The speaker, dressed in a black gown, was carrying a big jug in one hand and a clean condensed milk tin in the other.

You who see hundreds of thousands of women daily will not realize how surprising was this apparition on the edge of the battlefield, and I cannot hope to conquer the feeling of the inspiring story that explained it. Miss Smalley, the solitary keeper of this lone canteen, is a daughter of the late W. T. Smalley, a New York author and journalist, who was run over and killed in London in the course of one of the air raids. The Smalleys were of the number of Americans who thought their country should have been in the war from the outset. When the other women workers were withdrawn from the battlefront some months ago Miss Smalley persuaded the authorities that she was particularly fitted to remain, and here, among the passing soldiery of half a dozen races, she keeps her nightly vigil. Does it seem an inglorious task to make ten gallons of cocoa on a small alcohol stove, and dispense it on old tins at a street corner? British and American women side by side with their allied sisters, are doing such

work all over France, and earning the blessing of weary men. For my part, without grudging Florence Nightingale any of her fame, I would put as high as the picture of "The Lady with the Lamp," in the Scutari Hospital, the picture of this "Lady with the Cocoa Jug" in a wrecked village of Compeigne.

RECLAMATION AND SALVAGE

Labor Day was one of actual labor for the members of the Reclamation Department of the New Orleans Chapter which was recently opened on the second floor of the new building at 339 Carondelet Street. We want many patriotic women in New Orleans to aid in the work of repairing the clothing of the soldiers and ask especially that the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers who can do so to sign up and help the work along. A big consignment has been secured from the Quartermaster's Department and the work must be expedited. Another department of the Red Cross Chapter is the Salvage Department occupying the building at 619 Barome Street, under the direction of Mr. S. A. Seelye, promises to develope into one of the most important branches of the local oragnization. Mr. Seelye and his force already have begun an active campaign to rid New Orleans of all waste paper, scrap iron, rags, old gold and silver, burned out electric lamps, dental fillings, all metals, metal-foils burlap, bottles, type-writer supplies, automobile tires and other articles deemed unfit for use. Mr. Seelye specialized on Tire

Day. Make these days speed along that the Boy Scouts frequently help and the Junior Red Cross members help to collect these innumerable things for the Salvage Corps.

LEE CIRCLE MONUMENT

September 17, 1918

"Tire Day," Tuesday, will be the time to get rid of all rubber articles that are useless about the household. Every pound of rubber in the form of casings, inner tubes, dolls, hose and other articles, delivered to Lee Circle, "Tire Day," will be converted into money by the New Orleans Chapter of the Red Cross. The money will be used in caring for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, in purchasing material for bandages and surgical dressings, material for hospital garments and toward the maintenance of the organization.

"Tire Day" is the first feature arranged by S. A. Seelye, chairman of the Salvage Bureau of the local chapter of the Red Cross. Following "Tire Day" the Salvage Bureau will arrange a number of other features and among them will be a drive for old gold, silver, precious metal, and scarf pins. Tin foil, old rope, burnt-out electric bulbs, silks, bric-a-brac and other articles discarded by the family will be given a special day. The Red Cross will receive these articles at the headquarters at 619 Baronne street.

Everybody contributing to "Tire Day" is asked to tag the article discarded, the tag bearing the name and address of the donor. Auto owners who are without used or worn-out tires are requested to visit Lee Circle on "Tire Day" and pur-

chase a tire for $1, the purchased article to be turned over to the Red Cross. The amount realized through this source will be used to further the work assigned to the organization.

The rubber will be sold on the ground, thereby eliminating the cost of transportation to the Salvage Bureau's warehouse.

September 11th, 1918.

Mrs. George B. Penrose,
Hotel Schuyler,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mrs. Penrose:-

We wish to acknowledge your telegram of even date and in reply beg to state we are now perfecting organization of the Salvage Corps under direction of Mr. S. A. Seelye. This department will be opened formally on Tuesday, September 17th, when "Tire Day" will be observed. We have selected Lee Circle as the point where auto owners and dealers will deposit tires and used rubber of every character. In advance of this day, we have arranged with junk dealers to purchase the rubber as it is delivered to the Chapter at Lee Circle. This will save the Salvage Corps cost of handling and transportation to warehouse.

We have concentrated our efforts on "Tire Day" and because of this we are unable to give much intelligent information on the subject. We can say, however, we have located the warehouse at 619 Baronne street, and have engaged 10,000 feet of floor space to accommodate the needs of this department which we hope to make one of the most important, from a financial point of view, in the Chapter's activities. We are going into the Salvage business on a most intensive scale. We have the co-operation of Mayor Behrman, numerous other city officials, the school authorities and the heads of the police and fire departments. This means the Salvage Corps will have the use of the police and fire stations, and all school houses in connection with the collection of waste matter that will be con-

verted into money by the Red Cross. We have the assistance of the large corporations, department stores, banks, etc., and judged by the progress made in the preliminary arrangements, we are certain the Salvage Corps will be a distinctive feature of the Red Cross.

Only recently the Chapter opened its department of Reclamation of Soldiers and Sailors garments. This department is located in the building, 339 Carondelet street, and is in charge of Mrs. L. F. Hadden who works directly under Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., Chairman of Women's Work, and who, in turn, receives instructions from the Gulf Division and the Quartermaster's office U. S. A. This department has been in operation a few weeks only, but already we have reclaimed a sufficient number of garments to clearly indicate the success of the work both from a practical and economical point of view. We have had some difficulty in getting volunteers to work in this department, but the work is steadily growing and we believe, in time, will be of great aid to the Federal government in reclaiming all garments worn by the sailors and soldiers. The women are taking greater interest in the work as they feel they are rendering a service that is very helpful in the cause we are fighting for. Mrs. Buck is giving the department much of her attention; in fact the entire Executive force is assisting in the development of this important work.

Trusting this information will be of service to you and with expressions of respects, we beg to remain

Yours very truly,

New Orleans Chapter ARC
FRANK B. HAYNE, Chairman
Emile V. Stier,
Secretary

My Monograph

ORGANIZATION

From the beginning of its organization the New Orleans Chapter has had five women who have filled the positions of chairman of Woman's Work. The first being

1st: Mrs. LeGrand Crumb

2nd: Mrs. Lucien E. Lyons

3rd: Mrs. Lenora Hadden

4th: Miss Lucia Miltenberger

5th: Mrs. Charles F. Buck

at the very beginning of the organization when it took the combined efforts of this little group of women to make the Chapter a success; all the above mentioned women worked hard and faithfully and gave up their entire time towards securing the present efficiency of the Red Cross and one who cannot be forgotten for her untiring zeal and interest in the original Cutting Department is Mrs. J. Numa Roussel, whose zeal and interest was only surpassed by her preserverance and her amibiality of disposition.

Since we have discussed organization in the beginning we come to consider the motive power that makes organization successful. The foundation of enterprise, production and progress is morale, that intangible, indescribable force which is created when a group of human beings strive together for the attainment of an ideal.

My Monograph

AN APPEAL BY MRS. AUSTIN R. BALDWIN

It is the Red Cross spirit, the Red Cross morale, that makes the growth and efficiency and power of the Red Cross Work Room. A Work Room is not only a place where Red Cross supplies are made. It is a mission station where Red Cross methods, purposes and ideals are exhibited for everyone to see. It is where the public comes most constantly in contact with the Red Cross. The penalty for any act of discourtesy or indifference on the part of a worker is visited upon the whole organization. You rarely hear anyone say "So and So was rude to me at such and such a Red Cross Work Room;" but "The Red Cross was rude," The individual is forgotten, but the act is remembered. Therefore it is the duty of everyone who wears the Red Cross uniform to exemplify as far as is humanly possible the Red Cross spirit.

In no branch of Red Cross work has the Red Cross spirit more scope for activity than in the Work Room. The first task of the Work Room after it is organized is to build up morale. The first step towards that end is to secure workers, and as the workers are nearly all volunteers, the recruiting, treatment, and training of volunteers is of paramount importance. An ideal volunteer is regular, punctual and industrious. These virtues are demanded from a class which has seldom, since school days, been asked to submit to the discipline of regularity, punctuality and sustained industry. To the paid worker the prospect of steady work is a pleasure; to the volunteer it is too often a nightmare.

In the recruiting of volunteers the faculty of looking at things from another's point of view is very necessary. Any sign of a desire to work must be encouraged and stimulated. When a volunteer offers to devote two hours a week to Red Cross work, and is overcome at the greatness of her sacrifice, it must be remembered that from her point of view she may be doing something wonderful. It is the opportunity of the Work Room to make the work mean so much to her that she will come oftener and stay longer, until she is a full-time volunteer. And the price of a trained, full-time volunteer is above rubies.

At the Model Work Room volunteers are not asked to pledge themselves for any definite time, and they are permitted to choose the work they prefer to do. Pains are taken to encourage them and to make them realize that they are needed. They soon hear of the large allotment of work to be done, they see the necessity for their help and they learn the real satisfaction of being useful.

The unwritten demands of the Red Cross upon the full-fledged worker are severe. There must be no gossip, no jealousy, no dissension in the Work Room. Gossip of all kind must be eschewed, not only personal gossip but discussions about the war, items of news about the army or navy, or any mention of things that may give comfort to the enemy.

To be efficient it is necessary that the work be carried on harmoniously. Here is an opportunity for daily heroism. Everyone will agree that jealousy and quarrelling are singu-

larly out of place in a Red Cross workroom. Unfortunately they are sometimes found there. Jealousy is perhaps the most universal human fault, and it is very difficult to deal with, being unreasonable. It shows itself in numberless forms and is extremely detrimental both to the work and to the worker. The best method of obtaining things is to deserve them.

People often obtain things they do not deserve, but they seldom retain them for any length of time, a fact which ought to prove consoling to the jealous disposition.

Sometimes two people seem to be naturally antagonistic and find it hard to agree. If it is possible to separate them this is the easiest and wisest course to pursue. If separation is impossible and they are obliged to work together, an appeal to their reason and sense of duty must be made. They can be reminded that if they were men and had been drafted they could not choose their companions in the trenches. The workroom is their trench. In spite of every difficulty, for the sake of their work and their country, they must force themselves to reconcile their differences. The emblem on their uniform, the flag under which they serve, is the Cross, and the Cross is today, as it has been for a thousand years the symbol of sacrifice. As long as they wear it they must live up to its demands. Very seldom is this appeal to the Red Cross spirit made in vain. No workroom can be successful if the workers quarrel among themselves. Deliberately to tear down what they themselves have built up is stupid

behaviour, under any circumstances; but in a Red Cross workroom it is inexcusable. Difficulties ought never to rise which cannot be harmoniously adjusted. It is through discipline of mind and body that morale is built up. The proper discipline must be worked out and administered by the heads of workrooms. Upon them rests a heavy responsibility, not only towards Red Cross work, but toward the individual worker. They must teach and exemplify that the Red Cross spirit should be universal, that it is manifested equally by kindness to a fellow worker here, as by work for a soldier over there, that it should not be put on or taken off with the uniform, nor limited in its exercise to the workroom. If each Red Cross worker submits willingly to discipline the result will be a morale in the workroom that nothing can impair.

In Frederick Palmer's latest book "Two more years of War" is mentioned, the fact that when General Haig was asked what he desired most for the British soldier, he answered, "The spirit that quickeneth." We have been priviledged to live in a time of unexpected strain and stress; never before have there been such sorrow, suffering and horror in the world; never before have women and men had such opportunities for sacrifice and service. Greater demands for both are creeping nearer to us day by day. The hardest part of the War we have yet to face. Are we ready? Are we prepared in our minds and souls to do our utmost? Not only our hands are needed but our willing hearts. The ideal of the Red Cross is before us, its daily work is here for us to do.

What we must pray for is the spirit that quickeneth, to give us strength, endurance and victory.

The above appeal comes from a Southern woman, of the Bisland family of Natchez, Mississippi, in New York known as Mrs. Austin R. Baldwin, Vice-Chairman of the Model Work Room, meaning Woman's Work. Through the courtesy of the New York County Chapter, Mrs. Baldwin's splendid appeal now becomes ours, and with all the experience she has had, it seems a fine tribute to the sweet Southern woman that it should be repeated in the Southland, the place of her birth, and eventually taken to Natchez, the home of her girlhood.

MOTOR AND AMBULANCE CORPS

The Motor and Ambulance Corp under Command of Captain Edith Haspel, and her Adjutant, Lieutenant May Moore has been co-operating wonderfully in the various departments under which they serve. This is a well organized Division of the Red Cross, one that requires the greatest efficiency, untiring zealous energy. Captain Haspels Corp has worked with such military precision, during its period of service, as to merit the congratulations of civilians and soldiers alike, in caring for the men who had to be transported to the various convalescent hospitals. Recently an order received to report to Jackson-Barracks.

Captain Haspel was in command and her adjutant, Lieutenant May Moore (Mrs. Lucas E. Moore, Jr.) read the orders. Major Huhner, in command of the hospital read personal letters of commendation from the government for the

splendid work done by members of the organization during the influenza epidemic. Major Elmer Swanton, Quartermaster Department, U. S. A., presented the colors and Captain Edith Haspel responded.

The ambulance drivers who were awarded certificates for splendid work during the epidemic, issued by Major G. M. Corput and presented by Colonel Willis, U. S. A., commanding officer at Jackson Barracks, were Mrs. George Westfeldt, Mrs. Henry Chaffe, Mrs. Clifford Lyons, Mrs. Stanley Morse, Mrs. James Menefee, Mrs. Balmer, Mrs. Bradford, Misses Edith McCay, Beatrice Moulton, Belle Seawell and Beulah Levy.

Members of the corps receiving certificates for their work in the Jackson Barracks Hospital, nursing and first aid, were Mrs. Paul Saunders, Mrs. Eugene Roberts, Mrs. Jeff Moore, Mrs. J. M. Gwynn, Mrs. F. Craig, Mrs. E. Lob, Mrs. Gaizin, Misses Ethel Alexander, Elmire Janin, Marie Mason, Byrd Walmsley and Marcelle Grima.

Among members of the corps who were made sergeants are Miss Marguerite Ellis, Miss Martha Bradford and Mrs. Henry Bunno, Mrs. Paul Saunders, Mrs. Lydia Mehaffy and Miss Helene Israel received the commission of second lieutenant and Miss Anne Myrtle Seago received a first lieutenant's commission.

The military band from the Jackson Barracks furnished music during the afternoon and closed the event with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

My Monograph

RECONSTRUCTION

The news from our American Soldiers under General Pershing, coming to us each day seems good indeed, yet we must not be too hopeful, or feel that we can let down when after Peace has been declared, that will be the time the real work will begin, over here, and we who have been following the Stars and Stripes, in sentiment, will have to stand behind the men who may need us more than ever. You will be brought face to face with this work of reconstruction, this rehabilitation, of our man power, of those who are left of our fighting forces to return; Are we ready to remodel their minds, give them a new hand, or arm, and help them regain their shattered strength? We must begin to realize the situation and this new problem of reconstruction that is staring us in the face. These wonderful men who have sacrificed their all for us, have made it possible for women and children to live in this country undisturbed, with peace in our hearts and purity in our lives. As I said before, are we ready to give them these things in return? If not let us face the problem of reconstruction for we have to be ready when our turn comes. It has been my experience since coming East to be brought in close touch with a number of the stalwart young American soldiers who have been wounded; those on the threshold of young manhood who are sufficiently convalescent from their terrible wounds received overseas, to be allowed out of the hospital, lending their aid in the Liberty Loan Sale. Some of them suffering from shell shock, others

from the effects of being gassed, a few totally blind, one young engineer, only 23 years old, with a piece of shell passing through his lungs, others with the loss of an arm or a leg, and sometimes it being necessary to amputate both limbs, leaving nothing but the trunk and the body of the man above the waistline intact, with all his mental faculties unimpaired but without physical strength, and a desire of living, blighted by an affliction that will remain with him for the rest of his life. Many of these look wan and thin with their terrible sufferings, and show the effects of the strain through which they have passed. To prepare fully for the rehabilitation of these men from overseas we must lose no time and take up each case as they are invalided home. The correct way of looking at the situation is, the crippled men who have previously been in the laboring class, or the disabled soldier who was originally in the financial world, have so much in common in the way of their mutual woes that the sympathy of every big hearted man or woman should go out to them unreservedly to help in this rehabilitation in giving them some incentive in life toward training them in some specialized work by way of their being self-supporting and to give them an interest in their occupation so as to distract their minds from their disabilities.

As the American Red Cross is such an important auxillary to our armed forces, and is also extending relief not only to our people at home but to the people of the nations associated with us, who are suffering as a result of the war, I

hope that every man connected with the work, either at home or abroad, will have a full appreciation of its great importance.

And now there is a thought to be given here to the mothers who are bearing the greatest burden of the war—the mothers who brought the soldiers into the world, and are still bringing them into it, to fight for their country. God help and pity them for it is they who are bowed down and helpless, while they send their boys on to fight, they would not have it otherwise.

After reading **"A Minstrel of France"** by Harry Lauder, it is not inappropriate here to insert the beautiful lines of dedication to the memory of his son, Captain John Lauder. Aye, his son and other sons can be remembered in his wonderfully phrased words of tenderness—outbursts of his heart, love and memory.

"Oh! there's sometimes I am lonely
And I'm weary a' the day
To see the face and clasp the hand
Of him who is away,
The only one God gave me,
My one and only joy,
My life and love were centered on
My one and only boy.

I saw him in his infant days
Grow up from year to year
That he would some day be a man
I never had a fear.

His mother watched his every step
'Twas our united joy
To think that he might be one day
My one and only boy.

When war broke out he buckled on
His sword and said: "Good-bye"
For I must do my duty dad
"Tell mother not to cry,"
"Tell her that I'll come back again"
What happiness and joy!
But no, he died for "Liberty"
My one and only boy.

THE END

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